

Origins of the 5 NY families

Palermitani clan - Palermo

1896-jailed	Candelaro Bettini	(one of these 2 was the boss)
1896-jailed	Nicola Taranto	
1896-1902	unk	
1902-1910	jailed Ignacio Lupo (former deputy of Giuseppe Morello)	
	https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lupo-69	
1910-1912	Giovanni Lupo (brother, temporary)	
	https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Lupo-81	
1912-	Salvatore <i>Toto</i> d'Aquila capo de capi	
	replaced temporary capo di capi Sebastiano de Gaetano	
1912	Manfredi Mineo (2 nd family? splinter of d'Aquila?)	
Became	d'Aquila & Mineo	> Columbo
	unk if it was 1>1 or 2>2	> Gambino

Corleonese – Corleone

1898-1910	jailed	Giuseppe Morello capo di capi
		https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Morello-35
		https://mafiagenealogy.com/2017/05/08/giuseppe-morellos-counterfeiting-gang/
1910-1912		Giovanni Pecorarro (temp)
1912-1920		Fortunato le Monte
split into:		
-1920	Joe Masseria w/Giuseppe Morello as deputy	
1931	Lucky Luciano (has Masseria killed))	> Genovese
-1920	Gaetano Reina > Tommy Gagliano >	> Lucchese
	107th St gang ran under his protection	

Castellammare - Castellamarese del Golfo

1900-1910	resigned	Paolo Orlando
1910-1912	replaced	Sebastiano di Gaetano capo di capi by d'Aquila
1912-1930	retired	Nicola Schiro
1930		Salvatore Maranzano
	Maranzano	> Bonanno

<u>Years</u>	<u>Capo di capi</u>	<u>Branch</u>
1898-1910	Giuseppe Morello	Corleonese
1910-1912	Sebastiano di Gaetano	Castellammare
1912-	Salvatore <i>Toto</i> d'Aquila	Palermitani
1920-1931	Joe Masseria	Corleonese
1931-	Lucky Luciano	Corleonese/Genovese

Organized crime – conferences & commission meetings

1928: 5 December: Hotel Statler, corner of East 12th and Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH

“Well, it was this way. A car all covered in dust drew up in front of the hotel. It was about sunrise. I didn’t pay much attention to them at first. Lots of people come to hotels in the morning. But these boys looked tough, as you might say. There were 11 of them,” patrol officer Frank Osowski told the Plain Dealer.



Did you know...On Dec. 5, 1928, the first known major meeting of the Mafia was held at The Hotel Statler? It was raided before it even began.

Twenty-three “well-dressed” men, 17 with pistols, were arrested, including many associates of Al Capone. The reason for the meeting was never determined, though Chicago Police thought it was to elect a successor mafia head Tony Lombardo, who had been assassinated three months earlier.



Some in attendance said they were there to sell olive oil.

Laura DeMarco, “Historic Statler Hotel hosted movie stars, mobsters and Cleveland glitteratti: A (fascinating) visual history,” Cleveland.com, 28 January 2019; URL: <https://www.cleveland.com/life-and-culture/g66l-2019/01/e128d019f19879/historic-statler-hotel-hosted-movie-stars-mobsters-and-cleveland-glitteratti-a-fascinating-visual-history.html>

1929: Hotel President, 1423 Collins Avenue, Miami Beach, FL?

In *Silent Don* by Scott Deitch, mentions the “*conference at the Hotel President in May*” when talking about Miami. (p.44) but he may have actually been referring to the Atlantic City conference. The current Hotel President in Miami Beach was not built until 1935-36. Al Capone took up more-or-less permanent residence on Palm Island on Biscayne Bay in 1928 and was there for much of the first half of 1929, enjoying the retreat he had leased and refurbished at 93 Palm Avenue. After the Atlantic City conference ended on the 16th of May, Capone headed to Philly to catch a train to Chicago. He missed that train because of car trouble and ended up going to the Stanley Theater on Nineteenth Street with Frank Rio. Being recognized, the two men were apprehended by police when they stepped outside for a cigarette and charged with “*being suspicious characters and carrying concealed deadly weapons*”. He was held first in a county facility before being transferred to Eastern State Penitentiary, finishing



out the sentence handed down 17 May 1929 on 17 March 1930. The rapidity of the proceeding from arrest to sentencing, less than 24 hours, lends credence to the supposition that this was set up ahead of time for Capone to gain some breathing room from the untoward advances being made by rival George Moran.

If there was a meeting in Miami, it came before the Atlantic City one convened on 13 May 1929. Florida Governor Doyle Elam Carlton issued an order to all sheriffs that Capone was to be detained on site anywhere in Florida. The legal team Capone hired went to Federal Court on the 22nd of March and not only succeeded in having that order quashed on the 30th of March but gained an injunction from U.S. District Judge Halsted Ritter preventing all law enforcement officers from *seizing, arresting, kidnapping and abusing* Capone. To highlight their displeasure at the thought of a returning Capone, the Miami-Dade authorities raided the Palm Island home on 20 March 1930, before he had returned, on flimsy grounds with all charges being dismissed. Capone arrived back in South Florida on Easter Sunday, 20 April 1930 only to be met two days later by the Dade County state attorney, N. Vernon Hawthorne, who filed a suit to have Capone's Palm Island home padlocked under the grounds that it was *a public nuisance*. Judge Ritter had enough; he made the temporary injunction a permanent one – all Florida officials were permanently banned from interacting with Capone without a legitimate reason.

1929: 13-16 May, Breakers Hotel, Ritz-Carlton, and Ambassador, Atlantic City, NJ



Ritz-Carlton, 199 So Iowa Ave. More than one source names the President Hotel as the site chosen for the conference but as far as can be found, there was no hotel with that name in Atlantic City in 1929. The confusion may stem from Meyer Lansky staying in the Presidential Suite of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel on South Iowa Avenue.

A conference was called for May 13th through May 16th in 1929. It was

believed that the conference was called by Frank Costello. The conference was hosted by Enoch "Nucky" Johnson at the President Hotel in Atlantic City. Casey Pickett. "Al Capone in Miami – Part 2 of 4," The Magic City: Miami History. (26 May 2015). Url accessed 18 August 2022: <http://miami-history.com/al-capone-in-miami-part-2-of-4/>

The conference started off with an apparent embarrassing incident for some of those invited who tried to check into the first hotel Nucky Johnson had them registered, namely at the exclusive Atlantic City Breakers Hotel along the Boardwalk, which then was restricted to white Anglo-Saxon Protestant clients. Johnson who was taller and heavier than Capone pushed him into a limousine and ordered every one to follow him. They



headed for the Ritz-Carlton and Ambassador hotels Meyer Lansky who was the new bridegroom and guest of honor received the Presidential suite at the Ritz Hotel,

Underworld members, city or delegation they represented and their rank at time of Atlantic City conference under logistics coordinator and Atlantic City boss:

Enoch "Nucky" Johnson - South Jersey/Atlantic City boss/host

New York/New Jersey:

John "The Fox" Torrio - Chicago Torrio/Capone Gang boss/New York advisor

Salvatore "Charles 'Lucky' Luciano" Lucania - Masseria Family lieutenant/New York

Frank "The Prime Minister" Costello - Masseria Family lieutenant/New York

Giuseppe "Joe Adonis" Doto - Masseria Family lieutenant/New York

Vito Genovese - Masseria Family lieutenant/New York

Guarino Moretti - Masseria Family lieutenant/New Jersey

Vincent Mangano - D'Aquila/Mineo Family lieutenant/New York

Frank Scalise - D'Aquila Mineo Family lieutenant/New York

Albert Anastasia - D'Aquila/Mineo Family lieutenant/New York

Gaetano "Tommy Brown" Lucchese - Riena Family lieutenant/New York

Meyer "The Brain" Lansky - Bugs & Meyer Mob boss/New York

Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel - Bugs & Meyer Mob boss/New York

Louis Buchalter - Buchalter/Shapiro Gang boss/New York

Jacob Shapiro - Buchalter/Shapiro Gang boss/New York

Dutch Schultz - Schultz Gang boss/New York

Abner Zwillman - North Jersey/Zwillman Gang boss/New Jersey

Owney Madden - Irish Combine boss/New York

Frank Erickson - former Rothstein lieutenant/Costello associate/New York

Tommy Gagliano - Riena Family underboss/New York

Carlo Gambino - D'Aquila/Mineo Family lieutenant/New York

Chicago:

Alphonse "Scarface" Capone - South Side/Capone Gang boss/Chicago

Frank "The Enforcer" Nitti - South Side/Capone Gang lieutenant/Chicago

Jake Guzik - South Side/Capone Gang lieutenant/Chicago

Frank "Frank Cline" Rio - South Side/Capone bodyguard/Chicago

Frank McErlane - Saltis/McErlane Gang boss/Chicago

Philadelphia:

Waxey Gordon - Jewish Mob boss/Philly

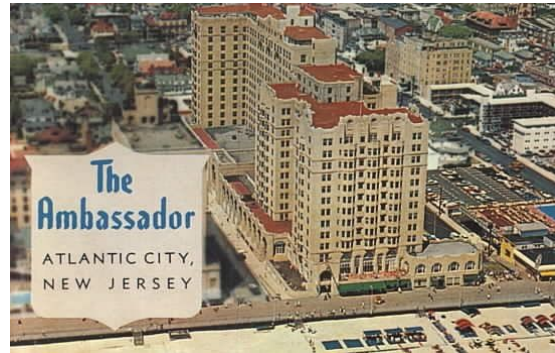
Max Hoff - Jewish Mob boss/Philly

Harry Stromberg - Jewish Mob boss/Philly

Irving Bitz - Jewish Mob boss/Philly

Charles Schwartz - Jewish Mob boss/Philly

Samuel Lazar Jewish Mob boss/Philly



Cleveland:

Morris Dalitz - Little Jewish Navy boss/Cleveland
Louis Rothkopf - Little Jewish Navy boss/Cleveland
Leo Berkowitz - Little Jewish Navy/Mayfield Road Mob associate/Cleveland

Detroit:

William Joseph Bernstein - Purple Gang boss/Detroit (a.k.a. "Bill Bugs")
Abraham Bernstein - Purple Gang boss/Detroit

Kansas City:

Giovanni Lazia/o - Pendergast Machine/Balestrere Gang lieutenant/Kansas City

New England:

Charles Solomon - Jewish Mob boss/Boston
Frank "The Cheeseman" Cucchiara - Buccola Family lieutenant/Boston
Frank "Bootsy" Morelli - Morelli Gang boss/Providence

Florida:

Santo Trafficante Sr. - Tampa Family underboss/Tampa

Louisiana:

Sylvestro Corallo - Matranga/Giacona Family lieutenant/New Orleans

Problems identifying attendees

Some historians believe that representation at the conference was not representative of the ethnic make-up of the US criminal element, being that the delegations consisted of mostly Italian and Jewish crime leaders. Because of the lack of a substantial Irish delegation, a conclusion was made that this could have been the beginning of underworld domination by Italian and Jewish crime groups.

The Irish still possessed an influential presence in America's criminal and political worlds and had a number of dominant crime leaders in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The most prominent and well-known Irish bosses of the time included Frank Wallace of Boston, Daniel "Danny" Walsh of Providence, George "Bugs" Moran, the South Side O'Donnells (brothers Edward (Spike), Steven, Tommy and Walter), the West Side O'Donnells (Klondike and Myles), William "Big Bill" Dwyer, Charles "Vannie" Higgins, Jack "Legs" Diamond and Vincent "Mad Dog" Coll of New York. Walsh was one of the leaders that many crime historians are unsure attended the meeting. Walsh was one of the most prominent Irish bootleggers of the Prohibition era, was an associate and partner of New York's Irish Combine leaders; Dwyer and Madden, and was an alleged member of the "Big Seven Group". This alone should have guaranteed his invitation, but some crime historians point to the fact that only two other Irish bosses were confirmed to be present at the meeting. Walsh's membership in the "Big Seven Group" and the fact that he was not killed until 1933, makes for a good argument to include him. But had he been present, he would have been only one of three Irish bosses in attendance.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_City_Conference

Organized by Charles Luciano and Jewish gangster Meyer Lansky in early May of 1929. Lansky was planning his wedding and decided that a honeymoon to Atlantic City would

be the perfect conditions to host a criminal summit. The Atlantic City Conference was attended by every gangster from Florida to Kansas City. This meeting was the first of its kind in both breadth and amount of gangsters in attendance. Leaders Joe Masseria and Salvatore Maranzano were not in attendance, but Bugsy Siegel, Frank Costello, Joe Adonis, Carlo Gambino, and Tommy Gagliano were.

"Atlantic City Conference," Mafia History, URL: <https://mafia-history.org/events/atlantic-city-conference.php>

Which hotel they checked into is not recorded for history, but you can be sure it was one owned by Jewish businessmen, as all the first class hotels at the time were owned by Jews or Quakers, and each served a different clientele. That's a fact that came into play the very next day when Alphonse "Scarface" Capone stepped off a train and took a cab to one of the city's classier hotels. Although he entered town unnoticed, and he signed into the hotel under an assumed name, his cover would soon be blown, the city of Atlantic City would be shaken upside down and the nation would rattle with the aftereffects for decades.

Snickering to his lieutenants as he signed the fictitious name to the register, Capone got a smile from Frank Nitti, Murry Humphries, Jake Guzik and Frank Rioi, but the joke quickly turned sour when the somewhat naive and strictly formal desk clerk looked at the name and politely informed Capone that, "I'm sorry sir, but this hotel does not serve those of your persuasion. My I suggest you try the hotel just down the street."

This was Atlantic City, New Jersey, probably the only place in America where "Scarface" Al Capone could mingle with the masses and go unrecognized. He did however, have a friend in his old pal Nucky Johnson. Capone had been Johnson's gracious host two years earlier when Nucky went to Chicago and was supplied with ringside seats to the Jack Dempsey-Gene Tunney heavyweight fight – the famous battle of the "long count" bout.

Now Capone was in Atlantic City to meet with Meyer Lansky and other mob bosses. They came to Atlantic City because Nucky Johnson controlled the town and they were assured they wouldn't be subjected to the police hassles the Sicilian Mafia guys were subjected to in Cleveland a few weeks earlier.

Although Nucky Johnson couldn't protect Capone from some ethnic embarrassment, he did have such tight control over all facets of the city's operations that, unless they robbed a bank or made a scene, known gangsters from out of town didn't have to worry about being picked up for questioning by the police. Capone made a scene.

Told by a hotel clerk that he couldn't check in because he signed his name under a wrong ethnic persuasion, Capone's famous temper flared, and after a burst of obscenities and the trashing of some lobby furniture, Nucky Johnson quickly learned that Al Capone was in town. Moving quickly to meet him, Capone and his entourage were heading south on Pacific Avenue when they were intercepted by Johnson's convoy of dull, black limos heading the other way. They met in the middle of the street, blocked traffic for a few minutes as Capone emerged from his cab, cigar in hand, and gave Nucky an obscenity laced public verbal lashing, letting off steam from the hotel desk incident.

Once appeased by Johnson, always the gracious host, they hugged and patted each other on the back and adjourned to the back of Nucky's limo. After seeing that Capone and his

people had proper accommodations at the right hotel, Johnson and Capone were later seen taking in the tourists sights together and strolling down the world famous boardwalk.

From Cleveland came Al “the Owl” Polizzi, one of the Sicilians hassled by cops at the earlier regional sit-down a few weeks earlier. Also from Cleveland was Moe Dalitz of the Mayfield Road Gang and his bootleg companions, Morris Kleinman, Sam Tucker and Louis Rothkopf. Other gangsters who have been identified as having attended the Atlantic City meeting include Charles “King” Solomon from Boston, Joe Bernstein from Detroit, and Joe Lanza from Kansas City, all of whom came with their henchmen in tow. From North Jersey there was Abner “Longie” Zwillman, who controlled most of the New Jersey bootleg shipments. Philadelphia was well represented by Harry “Nig Rosen” Stromberg, Max “Boo Boo” Huff, Sam Lezar and Charles Schwarts. By far, the biggest delegation came down from New York, and consisted of Frank Costello, Author “Dutch Schultz” Flegenheimer, Louis “Lepke” Buchalter, Joe Adonis, Salvatore “Lucky” Luciano and Meyer Lansky.

ACConsig, 1929 Atlantic City Organized Crime Convention; Originally published in the Boardwalk Journal - October 2010. URL: <https://acconsig.blogspot.com/2012/07/1929-atlantic-city-organized-crime.html>

1931: Hotel Blackstone, 636 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill

Charles “Lucky” Luciano hosts the first-ever Crime Convention in the Crystal Ballroom of the Blackstone. The event was hosted with the intent of establishing a board of directors for his “National Crime Syndicate”.

A Historic Chicago Hotel, The Blackstone Hotel; URL: <https://www.theblackstonehotel.com/about/story>



1932: April, Congress Hotel, 520 SouthMichigan Ave. Chicago, IL

The Chicago mob leaders cooperated rather than competed with the New York Mafia Families. It looked like there was a war brewing between the Chicago Outfit and the NY five families. A lot of problems needed to be solved. Prohibition was coming to an end so the mob needed different sources and also needed to join forces. During the 30's Outfit big shot

Paul Ricca established a good working relationship with New Yorkers Charlie Luciano, Meyer Lansky and Frank Costello and used those contacts to help the Chicago Family to get involved in other illegal operation's around the country. The Eastern mob found Ricca to be responsive to their desire to connect with the otherwise isolated Chicago outfit. Back than Outfit boss Frank Nitti was throwing around orders from the Bismark Hotel, while Paul Ricca became the guy with most connections. Nitti was not regarded very highly in national mob circles, the top leaders of the emerging National Crime Syndicate dealt with Ricca, not Nitti, He frequently overruled Nitti's orders. Such a move

would normally be unthinkable in any crime family, but Nitti didn't object. Nor people like Guzik or The Camel took orders from Nitti.

Just how much this organization was really running things around the country, it was then when it became clear.

One of the first national mafia meetings was held in Chicago in April 1932 at the Congress Hotel. Paul Ricca, Charles Luciano and Meyer Lansky were among the Chicago and New York gangsters to attend national Mafia convention. Some sources say that Rocco Fischetti was also at the meeting.

For example, two of the attendees were Salvatore Agoglia (Sylvester?) and Harry Brown. Agoglia was a member of the Chicago West Side street crew under Paul Ricca. Once he was arrested with Capone and Frank Yale in the infamous 1925 Christmas Day Massacre in Brooklyn that took out several members of the Irish White Hand Gang. He was known for controlling labor unions. There not much information about New York mobster Harry "Sugar" Brown, only that he was close ally with Lansky and he was a national gangster that maybe controlled gambling operations around the country.

Story goes that one of the agenda was gambling. When Chicago started encroaching on New York's territory with their own gambling operations, people objected. New York's big shot Meyer Lansky was working out deals with Ricca over gambling rights in Miami and Broward County, Florida where New York controlled narcotics and vice in the early 30's and also starting and sharing new operations out of the country, like Cuba.

Also the Chicago Outfit argued that Chicago would gladly withdraw from Miami for a split of some of the national unions that the New York mob controlled. Story goes that the New York families at first refused but later Luciano agreed. Ricca with his diplomatic skills managed to get New York to open up some of its east coast unions and have Miami declared an open city. Rumours are that the Chicago mob didn't really care about Miami. What they wanted was the labor unions.

The Chicago Outfit had penetrated many of the most powerful labor union's around the country. The Outfit was running things differently than the NY mob. For example, the NY mob influenced labor unions by brute force, intimidating or corrupting union officials. In Chicago the labor officials were in fact Outfit members. Also the Chicago Outfit had penetrated the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators and used its influence to rob movie studios of millions with the help of the local Los Angeles Mafia.

Charles Luciano also needed help from Ricca in distributing narcotics around the country. The Chicago Outfit agreed and with the help of the Midwest crime families, that were allied with Chicago, shipped drugs to NY and the rest of the U.S.

Another thing on the agenda was Al Capone. He became too much of an obstacle to "free enterprise", a guy who everyone in the world was looking for him. The national mob respected Capone a lot but business is business. There's no evidence what really happened but never the less, one month later, Capone was sent to prison.

Later when the meeting finished, as they were leaving the Congress hotel, they all got arrested by the Chicago Police. Arrested were Paul Ricca, Sylvester Agoglia, Harry

Brown, John Senna, Charles Luciano and Meyer Lansky. Later they were released after being booked and printed since the cops had no reason to hold them.

Toodped, "NY/Chicago Mob Meeting 1932," Gangster BB, 29 Dec. 2013; URL: <http://www.gangsterbb.net/threads/ubbthreads.php?ubb=showflat&Number=756160>

1936- New York, upstate New York, Genovese member's horse farm.

1941- New Jersey.

1943- Emergency Meeting, ?

1946- Chicago.

1946: 22-29 December, Hotel Nacional, Havana, Cuba; not a Commission meeting



Supposedly arranged by Charles "Lucky" Luciano, the conference was held to discuss important mob policies, rules, and business interests. The Havana Conference was attended by delegations representing crime families throughout the United States. The conference was held during the week of December 22, 1946 at the Hotel Nacional. The Havana Conference is considered to have been the most important mob summit

since the Atlantic City Conference of 1929. Decisions made in Havana resonated throughout the US crime families for the ensuing decades. Frank Costello, and Joe Adonis, Luciano was presented with the money. The official cover story for the Havana Conference was that the mobsters were attending a gala party with Frank Sinatra as the entertainment. Sinatra flew to Havana with Al Capone cousins, Charlie, Rocco and Joseph Fischetti from Chicago. Joseph "Joe Fish" Fischetti, an old Sinatra acquaintance, acted as Sinatra's chaperone and bodyguard. Charlie and Rocco Fischetti delivered a suitcase containing \$2 million to Luciano, his share of the U.S. rackets he still controlled. Delegates were present representing New York City, New Jersey, Buffalo, Chicago, New Orleans and Florida, with the largest delegation of bosses from the New York-New Jersey area including Albert "The Mad Hatter" Anastasia and Vito Genovese.

Luciano made connections with Sicily's biggest bosses such as Don Calogero "Calo" Vizzini of Villalba who assisted the Allies' invasion of Sicily and had the greatest political connections of all the Sicilian bosses. Also, Don Pasquale Ania, a powerful boss in Palermo who had connections to legitimate pharmaceutical companies because large-scale heroin manufacturing in Italy was legal at the time. During the Havana Conference, Luciano detailed the proposed drugs network to the bosses. After arriving in Cuba from North Africa, the mob would ship the narcotics to US ports that it controlled, primarily New York City, New Orleans, and Tampa. The narcotics shipped to the New York docks would be overseen by the Luciano crime family (later the Genovese) and the Mangano crime family (later the Gambino). In New Orleans, the operation would be overseen by the Marcello crime family, led by Carlos "Little Man" Marcello. In Tampa, the narcotics

shipments would be overseen by the Trafficante crime family led by Santo Trafficante, Jr. The Havana Convention delegates voted to approve the plan. Luciano built a massive drug organization spanning Italy and America. One of Luciano's narcotics Lieutenants in Sicily, Sicily was his old associate from New York, Nicola "Zu Cola" Gentile who oversaw all drug operations in the Agrigento province for Lucky Luciano and his partner Don Giuseppe Settecasi, the capo-provincial of Agrigento. A top Luciano lieutenant in the "Caneba Network" of mainland Italy was Antonio Farina, who would ship the narcotics to their U.S. partners in New York's Mangano crime family including Albert Anastasia, Frank "Don Cheech" Scalise, Jack Scarpulla, Peter Beddia and Matthew "Matty" Cuomo. Long time Luciano ally Frank "Fingers" Coppola ran the Sicilian "Partinico Clan". This was a satellite group affiliated with the Detroit Partnership or Zerilli crime family led by boss Joseph "Joe Z." Zerilli and fellow bosses and Detroit allies, John "Papa John" Priziola, Angelo Meli, and Raffaele Quasarano. The Detroit crime family then shipped the narcotics to their New York contacts, Giovanni "Big John" Ormento, of the Lucchese crime family, Carmine "Lilo" Galante and Natale "Joe Diamonds" Evola of the Bonanno crime family, Frank "Cheech" Livorsi of the Luciano crime family, and Joseph "Joe Bandy" Biondo of the Mangano crime family. These East Coast contacts would then distribute the drugs all along the East Coast. Other Luciano lieutenants working mainland Italy included American deportees, Frank Barone and Giuseppe Arena in Rome, Frank Pirico, Frank Saverino and Giovanni Maugeri in Milan, Salvatore DiBella in Naples, and former Mangano crime family soldier, Joseph "Joe Peachy" Pici in Milan and Genoa. Others U.S. distribution groups that worked with Luciano and his allies were "The Bellanca Gang", brothers, Antonio, Joseph and Sebastiano "Benny Blanca" Bellanca and Gaetano "Tommy" Martino of the Mangano crime family. Then there was the group of Settimo "Big Sam" Accardi, Joseph "Hoboken Joe" Stassi and his brothers, Frank and Anthony Stassi, Anthony Granza, Vincent Ferrara and Louis Cirillo who worked for Albert "The Mad Hatter" Anastasia and Carlo "Carl" Gambino. Even with all the growing animosity Lucky Luciano couldn't leave out his old associate, Vito "Don Vito" Genovese who had his group of distributors including Anthony "Tony Bender" Strollo, Vincent "Vinnie Bruno" Mauro, Frank "The Bug" Caruso, Salvatore "Sam" Maneri, Vincent "Chin" Gigante and even Joseph "Joe Cago" Valachi who were all associated with the "Papalia-Agueci Network" of the Magaddino crime family of Buffalo and led by members, John "Johnny Pops" Papalia and Alberto Agueci of Hamilton and Toronto, Ontario. At first the Mafia's operation was one of many individual operations connected or affiliated to the French-Corsican Mob or Unione Corse's famous "French Connection" heroin distribution ring. By the late 1950s the Sicilians and Americans organized a joint U.S. and Sicilian La Cosa Nostra narcotics operation that would eventually grow into one of the largest global narcotics operation ever. This famous joint U.S.-Sicilian operation came to be known as the "Pizza Connection" and was cemented between the two mafia organizations at the famous mafia summit held at the Grand Hotel des Palmes in Palermo, Sicily in October, 1957. Salvatore and Ugo Caneba assisted Luciano and were the overseers of the famous heroin operation they controlled from mainland Italy to the United States, the "Caneba Network" which supplied high grade pharmaceutical quality heroin. Luciano's narcotics network was big and complex and he had many of his old, deported former U.S. allies to help him run his empire throughout the late 1940s. The main drug imported by Luciano's

network at the time was heroin and the main sources were French underworld "Clans" that made up the core of the Unione Corse Syndicate, or French Mob. The "Corsican Clan" was headed by powerful bosses Antoine D'Agostino, Jean Baptiste Croce and Paul Mondolini, while the "Marseilles Clan" was made up of 4 Groups. These 4 powerful groups included brothers, Antoine and Barthelemy "Meme" Guerini, brothers, Dominique and Jean Venturi, brothers, Marcel, Xavier and Jean Francisci, and Joseph Orsini. Auguste Joseph Ricord was another boss that became part of the Unione Corse in the 1960s-70s. These two "Clans" ruled the French underworld from the late 1940s to the late 1960s, supplying Luciano and his mafia allies with large amounts of heroin until the heroin ring known as the "French Connection" started to crumble in 1972 with the arrest of one of its biggest bosses, Auguste Joseph Ricord. The Luciano narcotics empire continued to grow and prosper with the help of his U.S. associates. Many of Luciano's partners in the narcotics empire were "Havana Conference" delegates such as Joseph "The Old Man" Profaci who was once the biggest importer of olive oil and tomato paste in the United States and quietly used his food importation business to smuggle narcotics for decades, Gaetano "Tommy Brown" Lucchese, a longtime Luciano ally from their days as children in the streets of New York and who along with his Lucchese crime family's narcotics distribution arm, the 107th St. Crew which controlled all heroin distribution in Harlem, New York. Without a doubt one of the architects of the American heroin network and a partner of Luciano is well known and powerful New York mafia boss, Joseph "Joe Bananas" Bonanno, the patriarch of the Bonanno crime family, who along with the assistance of his cousin, Buffalo crime family boss, Stefano "The Undertaker" Magaddino led the American mafia's expansion into Canada. Bonanno's and Magaddino's crime families in New York and Buffalo opened up Montreal and Toronto in the 1950s as satellite groups or individual operations connected with the famous "French Connection", but eventually the satellite groups would grow into their own powerful crime families and control massive narcotics distribution networks that still operate even today, all of the narcotics networks mentioned help destroy the myth that Charlie Luciano and La Cosa Nostra were against narcotics. When Cuban President Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar was eventually overthrown by Fidel Castro in 1959, the mob had to look elsewhere for a landing and storage facility for their narcotics shipments.

"Havana Conference," Mafia History, URL: <https://mafia-history.org/events/havana-conference>

1950- Emergency meeting Miami, Florida.

1951- New York, The Village. It is vague and could be any number of locations, but definitely near New York City or in one of the boroughs.

1956- Joe Barbara house South West New York.

1957: 12- 16 October – Grand Hotel des Palmes, Palermo, Sicily

Held one month before the Apalachin conference.

Among the American mafiosi present were Joe Bonanno, his underbosses and advisors Carmine Galante, John Bonventre and Frank Garofalo, as well as Lucky Luciano, Santo Sorge, John Di Bella, Vito Vitale and Gaspare Magaddino. While among the Sicilian side there were Salvatore "Little Bird" Greco and his cousin Salvatore

Greco, also known as "l'ingegnere" or "Totò il lungo", Giuseppe Genco Russo, Vincenzo Rimi and Filippo Rimi, Angelo La Barbera, Gaetano Badalamenti, Totò Minore, Rosario Mancino, Calcedonio Di Pisa, Cesare Manzella, Gioacchino Pennino and Tommaso Buscetta. There are no first-hand accounts of the meeting, except for the version of Mafia turncoat Tommaso Buscetta, who denied a summit ever took place at all. in a private room at the Spanò seafood restaurant on the evening of October 12, 1957, where Bonanno was fêted as the guest of honour by his old friend Lucky Luciano. Among the other guests were Bonanno's underboss Carmine Galante, the brothers Salvatore and Angelo La Barbera, Salvatore "Little Bird" Greco, Gaetano Badalamenti, Gioacchino Pennino, Cesare Manzella, Rosario Mancino, Filippo and Vincenzo Rimi, and Tommaso Buscetta. In August 1965, the Palermo public prosecutors indicted 17 main participants associated with the Sicilian and American Mafia by judge Aldo Vigneri for criminal conspiracy and narcotics and currency rackets that allegedly started with the 1957 Palermo summit. Among the indicted were Bonanno, Bonventre, Galante, Sorge, Magaddino, John Priziola, Raffaele Quasarano, Frank Coppola and Joe Adonis. The Court of Palermo dismissed the charges in June 1968 because of lack of evidence. An Italian police report was buried in some filing cabinet in Palermo. A copy was sent to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics in Washington. the gatherings reformed the links between the most Sicilian of the American Five Families, the Bonanno Crime Family and the most American of the Sicilian Mafia families. It was not a conference between "the" Sicilian Mafia and "the" American Cosa Nostra as such.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Hotel_et_des_Palmes_Mafia_meeting

1959- Emergency meeting, New Jersey, Angelo Bruno installed as boss of Philadelphia.

1961- Unknown, the last time all Commission members meeting in one place at the same time, except for Vito Genovese who was locked up.

1966- New York, Lucchese members beach house, and Detroit. Chicagos Tony Accardo, and Salvatore Battaglia, fill in for Sam Giancana. Gaspare DiGregorio represented the Bonannos, but was removed from acting boss and Paul Sciacca was installed.

DeCavalcante Family

NYMafia, "The DeCavalcante Family when they were at their strongest," Gangster BB, 10 July 2021. URL: <http://www.gangsterbb.net/threads/ubbthreads.php?ubb=showflat&Number=1015755&Searchpage=1&Main=40692&Wolds=%2BDelmore&Search=true#Post1015755>

at the peak of their power and influence. I list approximately 99 members. But they were NOT all inducted or active at the same era. This is the membership spanning over roughly a 40-year period, from the late 1950s-early 1960s, through the 1990s timeframe.

Note: I am certain that they had at least several additional members who stayed unidentified through the years. I may have also missed a few.

NEW JERSEY BASED MEMBERS:

-

Simone Rizzo (Sam the Plumber) DeCavalcante

Nicola (Nicky Dell) Delmore

Giacomo (Jake) Amari

Luciano (Fat Lou) Larasso

Francesco (Frank) DeCavalcante

Francesco (Big Frank) Majuri

Charles (Big Ears) Majuri

Stefano (Steve the Truck Driver) Vitabile

John (The Eagle) Riggi Sr.

Robert (Bobby Basile) Occhipinti

Emmanuele (Manny) Riggi

Paolo (Paul) Farina

Girolamo (Jimmy Dumps) Palermo

Simone (Daddy) Palermo

Salvatore (Sal the Barber) Timpani

Joseph (Joe LaSalle) La Sala

Joseph (Joe Tiger) Sferra

Francesco (Frank) Paparatto

Giacomo (Jake) Colletti

Joseph Colletti

Dominick Colletti

Peter Colletti

Giuseppe (Pino) Schiffilitti

Nicholas Cottone

Daniel Noto

Francesco Gatto

Frank (Shipe) Nigro

Vincent Riggi

John Riggi Jr.

Emanuel J. Riggi

Carmelo Corsentino

Carl Corsentino * (he may have been an associate)

Michael Merlo
Joseph (Jojo) Ferrara
Francesco (Frank) Polizzi
Anthony (Soft Shoes) DeMaio
Joseph Merlo Sr.
Joseph (Joe Red) Merlo
Salvatore (Skinny Sal) Caternicchio
Nicholas Quarino
Vincenzo LaBarbara
Joseph (Joe C) Caruano
Gaetano Alessi
Joseph (Joey Ip) Ippolito
Charles (Charlie the Hat) Stango

These additional 5 names were strongly suspected of having been members as well:

Carl Cimo
Gennaro Sortino
Antonio Busciglio
Joseph Coppola
Vincent DeMaria

NEW YORK BASED MEMBERS:

Frank (Frankie Coch) Cocchiaro
Gaetano (Corky) Vastola
Daniel Annunziato
Louis Telese
Rudolph (Uncle Rudy) Farone
Michael (Mickey) DePietro
Virgil Alessi
Anthony Capo
Carmelo (Melio) Cocchiaro
Rosario (Russ) Cocchiaro
Joseph Cocchiaro
Edward (Blackie) D'Agosta
Joseph Collina
Joseph (The Old Man) Miranda
Anthony Rotondo
Vincent (Jimmy the Gent) Rotondo
Lawrence Giacobbe
Joseph (Uncle Joe) Giacobbe
Frank (Frankie the Beast) Scarabino
Umberto (Vado) Gallo
Angelo Gallo
Umberto Gallo Jr.
James Gallo

Paul (Paulie Doyle) Sanfilippo
Dominick Rizzo
Joseph (Joe Lo) Lolordo
Giuseppe (Joe) Galletta
Pietro (Pete) Galletta
Antonio (Tony) Staiti
Gregory Rago
Louis (Louie Eggs) Consalvo
Vincent (Vinnny Ocean) Palermo
Antonio (Tony the Fox) Caruso
Frank D'Amato
John (Johnny Boy) D'Amato
Felice (Phil the Undertaker) LaMela Sr.
Felice LaMela Jr.
John LaMela
Lawrence Shiro
Philip Abramo
Anthony (Marshmallow) Mannarino

CONNECTICUT MEMBERS:

Joseph (Joe Buff) LaSelva
Anthony (Tony Buff) LaSelva
Gaetano (Tommy Buff) LaSelva
Joseph (Pipi) Guerriero
Frank Salerno
Michael (Mickey Poole) Puglia
Louis (Lu-Lu) DiGiovanni
Pellegrino (Billy D) Di Zenzo * (he may have been an associate)

There are of course other current names who have been active with this crew. But I did not list anyone from the last decade or so. These new guys are not the 'traditional' power base of this borgata. And I do not consider any of them "capable" as in years past.

Several of these men later migrated down to Florida where they also operated. This list included Sam DeCavalcante himself, as well as, Bobby Occhipinti, the Cocchiaro's, and a few others.

Note: what struck me while I was composing this list was the nearly even amount of members distributed between the New Jersey branch (45), and their New York branch (41). Although they are considered a "Jersey" Family per se, they had tremendous representation in the five-boroughs as well. And another (8) members or so in Connecticut.



Sign In

Gangsters Inc.

[HOME](#)[ABOUT](#)[MAFIA & CRIME GROUPS](#)[MOB CORNER](#)[LINKS](#)[HOME](#)[NEWS](#)[MAFIA & CRIME GROUPS](#)[MOB CORNER](#)[All Posts](#) [Featured Posts](#)

The Lucchese New Jersey Faction

Posted by [Gangsters Inc.](#) on November 26, 2010 at 5:00

By David Amoruso

The Lucchese Crime Family's New Jersey faction was once among the most powerful in the state. They operated from Bergen County through Essex County, Morris County, Passaic County and Union County, to Sussex County. Their criminal business included illegal gambling, loansharking, drug trafficking, cigarette smuggling, fraud, extortion, and anything else that made a fast buck. In the 1980s the faction was headed by Lucchese capo Anthony "Tumac"

**Gangsters Inc.
News**

Accetturo, and his second in command Michael Taccetta.

Accetturo led a charming mob life until Vittorio Amuso and Anthony Casso became the new leaders of the Luccheses. Amuso and Casso demanded 50% of the New Jersey faction's earnings. Accetturo refused this "proposition." As a result Amuso and Casso labeled Accetturo a rat, stripped him of his capo rank, and put out a murder contract on him and his son Anthony Jr. By now Amuso and Casso had made a name for themselves as crazy killers, so when they summoned the entire Jersey faction to come to New York, only half the crew's members showed up. Once there they decided it was smarter to leave immediately. When they also refused to attend several other meetings Casso and Amuso put out a contract on the entire faction.

Lucchese troops went hunting for the outlawed mobsters. The Jersey crew went into hiding, Accetturo spent most of this time in jail on a contempt charge. One Accetturo soldier was shot, but survived. No other Jersey members were killed or even wounded during the one sided war.

In 1993 Anthony Accetturo was convicted on racketeering charges. After he found out a trusted underling had given photos of his wife to rival mobsters he decided to cooperate with the government. Of course the fact that he could spend the next thirty years in prison was a huge motivation as well. With the flipping of Accetturo, several other crew members did the same, others were convicted. The times of the powerful Lucchese Jersey crew were history.

- **Back to the [Lucchese crime family section](#) on Gangsters Inc.**
- **Check out the latest news on organized crime and the Mafia at our [news section](#)**
- **Check out our [social media channels](#)**
- **[About Gangsters Inc.](#)**

Copyright © Gangsters Inc.

[article](#), [gallery](#), [jersey](#), [lcn](#), [lucchese](#), [mafia](#), [mob](#), [nj](#), [photo](#)

E-mail me when people leave their comments – [Follow](#)

You need to be a member of Gangsters Inc. - www.gangstersinc.org to add comments!

Corruption or Incompetence? Alleged Colombian drug lord released from prison while he awaits his trial



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

One of Colombia's top drug lords – allegedly – was released from prison last week. Guillermo León Acevedo Giraldo walked out of...

[Continue](#)

Aryan Circle prison gang member found guilty of shanking fellow inmate



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

Behind bars inmates follow a different set of laws. Specifically, the law laid down by the gang they belong to. Whatever the...

[Continue](#)

The Blind Kingpin is Punished: Blind rapper Mac Wayne gets 6 years in



Sign In

Gangsters Inc.



HOME

ABOUT

MAFIA & CRIME GROUPS

MOB CORNER

LINKS

HOME

NEWS

MAFIA & CRIME GROUPS

MOB CORNER

All Posts Featured Posts



Mob Meeting at Apalachin: The Big Barbeque

Posted by [Gangsters Inc.](#) on November 24, 2010 at 3:30

Gangsters Inc.
News



By Thom L. Jones for [Gangsters Inc.](#)

November 1957

The question, to my mind, has to be why?

Why was this meeting held?

There are a number of other interesting questions as well of course, and none of them have ever been answered satisfactorily.

Who actually arranged it?

Who first thought of the idea?

Who in fact brought the whole thing together?

Long before the days of rapid technological communications, how did the nuts and bolts get assembled?

Gangsters and hoodlums even in the 1950s were aware of the dangers of telephone taps. Communicating with dozens of men, all over the continental United States couldn't have been that easy. Arranging itineraries and accommodation for mob bosses from Los Angeles and Cleveland and Boston and New York and Tampa and Denver and wherever else, must have been a logistical nightmare for the party planner, whoever he was.

Logic infers that the [Mafia's](#) ruling body, the Commission, made up of the five New families, plus Buffalo, Chicago, perhaps Philadelphia and Detroit, gathered somewhere and laid down the ground rules and agreed in principle on the date and the venue.

Imagine this guy sitting somewhere, maybe New York, or maybe Kingston, Pennsylvania, at a desk, covered in pieces of paper and perhaps maps and airline schedules and mountains of other bumf

Corruption or Incompetence? Alleged Colombian drug lord released from prison while he awaits his trial



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

One of Colombia's top drug lords – allegedly – was released from prison last week. Guillermo León Acevedo Giraldo walked out of...

[Continue](#)

Aryan Circle prison gang member found guilty of shanking fellow inmate



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

Behind bars inmates follow a different set of laws. Specifically, the law laid down by the gang they belong to. Whatever the...

[Continue](#)

The Blind Kingpin is Punished: Blind rapper Mac Wayne gets 6 years in

trying desperately to co-ordinate everything. No cell phone with built in address book. No lap top to search out timetables and book airline tickets, no Excel to draw up schedules. How on earth did they get everyone together from all over the country, at the same time?

Some sources believe the meeting had originally been scheduled to take place in Chicago, but a number of the dons, thought this was unwise as the Windy City was feeling the heat that particular November because of a highly publicized IRS investigation into the finances of Chicago boss Tony "The Big Tuna" Accardo.

Stefano Magaddino, the Buffalo boss, suggested the Apalachin location, owned by Joe Barbara, who Magaddino may have used as a middleman in shipping heroin along the old bootlegger's route from Canada to New York City.

The FBN claimed that all the arrangements were made by Joseph Mario Barbara, Jr. the elder son of Joe Barbara, who hosted the meet, although he would have been only twenty-one at the time, making it highly unlikely he would have been given that kind of responsibility. He would have been after all, organizing stuff on behalf of some heavy underworld characters. More likely, Russell Bufalino, Joe Barbara's right hand man, who would one day assume control of the crime family, lead at this time by Barbara, could have been the organiser, or one of them.

These men were seriously bad criminals, each running their own little empire, controlling graft and corruption and drug trafficking and political manipulation, and sometimes when the moon was full, killing people. Evil stuff needs lot's of attention and input. Not that easy to just drop everything and swan off across hundreds, maybe thousands of miles to some farmhouse in the boondocks of New York state. It would have needed precise planning for them all to arrive at around the same time, certainly within a twenty-four hour time frame.

Whatever it was they were going to discuss, there's no doubt it hit the spot, so to speak, in garnering their attention. Because many heads of mob families across the country, and their personal assistants, chauffeurs, and bodyguards, made the trek to this rural back block which lay closer to Canada than New York City.

It was possibly the biggest convention in mob history. Certainly the biggest that law enforcement knew about. Bigger than Cleveland. Bigger than Atlantic City and Havana, Cuba. It was in fact the Mr. Big of hoodlum jamborees. No doubt on that.

And it was not the first time Barbara's home had been used for a mob meeting. The year before Apalachin, the mob commission had met here to officially bring Philadelphia's boss Angelo Bruno onto its board.

However, this one would turn out to be probably the most significant major embarrassment in terms of public relations that

prison for drug trafficking



By David Amoruso for [Gangsters Inc.](#)

Choices. Everyone gets to a point where they need to choose between different paths. 37-year-old Wayne Frisby was no...

[Continue](#)

Bonanno Mafia family capo-turned-snitch now president of Arizona's Italian American club



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

Richard Cantarella's life is filled with twists and turns. Known by the nickname "Shellackhead," he controlled the newsstands...

[Continue](#)

Underworld of Pattaya: The Thai city that attracts the most notorious gangsters and

the Mafia ever suffered in its long history. In social clubs, and bars and restaurants across the nation, the foot soldiers of organized crime in America at this time, no doubt sat around and talked about the debacle at Apalachin, as the last days of fall drifted into the start of winter 1957, delighted at the sheer unbridled stupidity of the chiefs turning out to be no better than the Indians.

Joe Valachi, the mob informant from the [Genovese family](#), remembered.

'I'll tell you the reaction of all us soldiers,' he told author Peter Maas, 'when we heard about the raid. If soldiers got arrested in a meet like that, you can imagine what the bosses would have done. There they are, running through the woods like rabbits, throwing away money so they won't be caught with a lot of cash, and some of them throwing away guns. So who are they kidding when they say we got to respect them?'

It would defy belief that these top hoodlums, dressed in their flash city suits, and shiny winkle-picker shoes, wearing snappy fedoras and driving in state in their huge, garish automobiles, would not attract attention in a small, rural township, two hundred miles north-west of New York City, tucked away in the rolling, green hills of Tioga County, where the shops closed on Sundays, girls still went to school in dresses, and all the boys had crew-cuts.

A criminal organization of national scope, composed of thousands, which had hidden itself from public view for almost thirty years, out of the blue, became headline news across America, and did it overnight. Now, the country realized it had a mob in its midst, a mob of men with strange sounding names, all ending in vowels, who looked to be as big a threat to the country as the 'commies' that the FBI had been chasing down since the end of World War Two.

Estes Kefauver had gotten close to the subject matter with his senate investigation into organized crime which was officially known as the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce, formed in 1950. The first hearing of its type to be broadcast on television, it had introduced middle America to something called the Mafia. The year long hearings created something of a blip on the mob's radar, but nothing really developed from them, except the resignation of a number of corrupt politicians. It generated splash back that may have contributed to the death of Willie Moretti, the New Jersey tough guy, and helped along the deportation of New York hoodlum Joe Adonis, but it hardly caused much of a ripple in the Italian-American underworld.

Apalachin however, became head line news because the meeting was discovered and the participants, at least probably 60% of them, were arrested and processed by the local law. All of sudden, there were names and faces being published, and details of criminals who were apparently big time operators in most of the major cities across America. This was not some individual gangster or coruscate bookie, being interviewed on television, not even, as

bikers from the West



By David Amoruso for [Gangsters Inc.](#)

The city of Pattaya in Thailand offers sandy beaches and a clear blue ocean, making it one of the country's biggest...

[Continue](#)

New York drug boss tricked by feds: Convicted of plot to import 150 kilograms of cocaine into U.S.



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

The high-ranking member of a drug trafficking organization operating in New York and New Jersey was convicted on Thursday of...

[Continue](#)

Snatched! List of drug seizures around the world

in the case of Frank Costello, mob boss from New York, a pair of performing hands. No, here were many, many big-time criminals, all together in one spot at one time, for some earnestly important reason, and it had to be bad. The face of Mob America had been exposed for the first time since its institution, back in 1931.

Organized crime in America would never quite be the same again.

The man who kick-started the whole thing was Edgar Croswell, a detective sergeant in the New York State Police. He had been closely watching this man called Joe Barbara, who lived in Apalachin, for almost thirteen years. Croswell worked as an investigator for the Criminal Investigation Bureau, attached to the Vestal sub station, near Binghamton. These three places lie on State Highway 17, approximately twenty miles apart, with the village of Apalachin the furthest west.

Croswell (right) had first encountered Barbara in 1944, a meeting that had been more than acrimonious, and had made a point of carrying out extensive checks on Barbara's background.

He had been born in 1905 in Castellammarese del Golfo, in western Sicily and immigrated to America in 1921, along with an older brother called Carlo, settling in with relatives in Endicott, a small town to the east of Binghamton, and getting a job in one of the numerous shoe factories scattered across the region.

On the corner of Washington Avenue and North Street in Endicott was a corner cigar shop. Above that shop, according to some sources, Joe began his criminal career by setting up a house of prostitution.

He became a naturalized citizen in 1927, and by the age of 31, had developed into a formidable figure in the criminal fraternity of Wilkes-Barr-Scranton-Pittston district, south of Binghamton, in northern Pennsylvania. At this time he was living at Old Forge.

He was a suspect in the 1931 murder of Calomare Calogaro, who was shot dead in Wyoming, Pennsylvania. A few months later, police found a Thompson sub machine gun in Joe's car, which had apparently been used in a recent gangland shooting in New York City. In 1933, he was again arrested and investigated in a double underworld killing. One of the victims, before he died, actually named Barbara as the man who had shot him. In 1933, he was yet again a suspect, this time in the brutal, torture murder of Albert Wichner, a Scranton bootlegger.

Miraculously, Joe Barbara walked away from all of these murders. Every case against him collapsed for a number of reasons. He was most definitely an untouchable.



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

The flow of drugs continues unabated. Despite the War on Drugs and despite the hard work by honest law enforcement agencies, it...

[Continue](#)

Man behind network that smuggled £104 million from Great Britain to Dubai in 1 year gets 9 years in prison



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

The ringleader of a money laundering group which smuggled tens of millions of British pounds of criminal cash out of the United...

[Continue](#)

Balkan cartel trafficking cocaine from South America to Europe

No doubt feeling under a lot of surveillance, and getting pressured by the local police, Joe Barbara left Pennsylvania and moved back into New York State, first to Endicott and then buying a house on McFall Road, in Apalachin, a picturesque, 'sleepy hollow' type of small town America. There was only about two hundred and eighty people living in the township and less than a thousand in the catchments' area at this point.

By the time Barbara (right) had fully developed the hilltop property (parts of which dated back to 1867,) he had bought, towards the end of the 1940s, it had eleven rooms and five auxiliary buildings, and fifty-three acres of land surrounding it.

Sometime in 1940, Barbara had taken control of a small group of mobsters in Wilkes-Barre, who had operated under the command of Santo Volpe since the early 1930s and then briefly, John Sciandra, until he was murdered. There were maybe as many as fifty in this group which became known as the Bufalino Family in the early 1960's. Joe also established a legitimate business running a soft drink bottling plant, and somehow, through some kind of political pressure at Albany, received a district beer distribution license and was also awarded a franchise by the Canada Dry Company to bottle and distribute their products.



This is how things stood, when somebody wrote a dud cheque.

On November 13th 1957, Croswell's office received a telephone call from the Parkway Motel at 900 Vestal Pkwy East, in Vestal. Someone had presented a bad cheque. Along with his partner, Trooper Vincent Vasisko, the sergeant stopped by at the motel late in the afternoon. While they were talking to the owner's wife, Helen Schroeder, Croswell noticed Joe Barbara Junior, a cocky and pompous 21 year old, pull up outside in his Cadillac. The sergeant and the trooper stepped into a small lounge off the office area, and listened while Barbara made a reservation for three double rooms, for two nights. He mentioned that his father was hosting a convention for people involved in the soft drinks industry. However, he couldn't tell the manager the names of the guests or when they were arriving, simply asking for the keys to the rooms on payment

busted – Connection to Calabrian Mafia

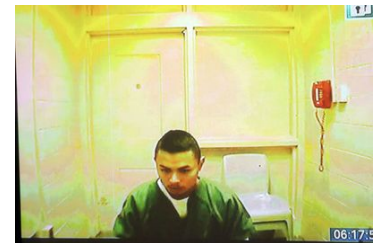


By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

A cross-border operation involving law enforcement authorities from Croatia, Italy, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal,...

[Continue](#)

MS-13 hitman gets 35 years in prison for execution-style killing in 2015



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

A member of MS-13 was sentenced to 35 years in prison on Tuesday for committing the execution-style killing of a man in 2015,...

[Continue](#)

Real “Lord of War” back from the shadows as pawn in international prisoner swap between US and Russia

of a deposit. Croswell smelt the proverbial rat. Something was not just kosher about this, is how I imagine he thought.

So, he and the trooper went off to check Barbara's bottling plant to see if anything suspicious was going on there. That was a dead end. Then, they drove down Main Street, taking a left on McFall Road, heading south about half a mile until they reached the Barbara property. Here, they sighted four automobiles.

One they knew belonged to Patsy Turrigiano, a man they had been watching as part of their surveillance on Barbara. Also born in Catellammarese in Sicily, the sixty-one year old resident of Endicott, had a police record dating back to 1928 for boot-legging, larceny and assault, to name a few violations. He ran a grocery store on Watson's Boulevard in Endicott, and was a close associate of Joe Barbara. The other three cars carried New Jersey, Ohio and New York plates. Croswell noted these and the two officers went back to their office in Vestal to start checking registrations details on these cars. At some stage later in the day, Sergeant Croswell then drove back to the Parkway Motel and saw the car with the Ohio plates parked there. The two men from the car-John DeMarco and Giovanni Scalise -were already in their room. Later that night on another swing-by, they spotted a Lincoln that they subsequently identified as belonging to one James La Duca.

For Joe Barbara, the next day, Thursday November 14th 1957, would prove to be a nightmare, at the hands of his nemesis. For Sergeant Edgar Croswell, the game was in play!

Back at his office, Sergeant Croswell, working on an assumption that Barbara may have been involved in some kind of bootlegging operation, rang two of his contacts, treasury agents, Arthur Rustin and Kenneth Brown, based in Binghamton, a thirty minute drive away, explained his situation, and they agreed to come across and help. Croswell also rang his boss, Inspector Robert Denman, who was based in Sidney, about forty miles north-east of Binghamton, and up dated him on the events that had taken place. Denman confirmed that the surveillance of Barbara's property should continue the following day.

Late the next morning, Croswell, Vasisko and the two treasury agents drove up to McFall Road. It was overcast with a light rain forecast. A strong smell of meat cooking over an open flame drifted up from the extended barbeque area at the back of the property. The dozens of men standing around the barbecue were preparing to enjoy lunch. A week before, their host had ordered \$432 worth of fancy steaks, veal chops, and hams from Armour & Company in Binghamton. The 220-pound shipment had to be sent in specially from Chicago. Mel Blossom, the property caretaker, tall and saturnine, was keeping busy trundling wheelbarrows of prime-cuts from the kitchen down to the barbeque pit.

The area in front of Joe Barbara's garage was filled to capacity with parked autos, and an adjoining field was also being used as an overflow area. Dozens of vehicles were scattered around the



By David Amoruso for Gangsters Inc.

To say that Russian crime boss Viktor Bout is a notorious figure is an understatement. Known by the moniker "The...

[Continue](#)

Cali heroin trafficker who flooded New York City with dope extradited from Colombia to face charges



By Gangsters Inc. Editors

A Colombian accused of trafficking multi-kilogram shipments of heroin into New York City and of coordinating an international...

[Continue](#)

Locked up, but still hustling: Oklahoma drug trafficking crew operated from behind prison walls

property-Cadillacs, Imperials, Lincolns and Chryslers. As the officers wandered around jotting down plate numbers, a group of men appeared walking around the garage, talking in animated conversation. They stopped, looking stunned at the sight of the police officers, then started yelling, retreating back towards the house (below).



Croswell and his men dropped back down McCall Road, and at exactly 12.50 p.m. according to his later testimony, he ordered a road-block set up. The sergeant then used his car radio to call his superior officer, asking for back-up. Soon, some twenty state police officers were peeling out of barracks, at Binghampton, Whitney Point, Waverly and Horseheads, in their Plymouth sedans cruisers, lights flashing and sirens blaring.

As Croswell and his men stood watching the house back up the hill, they made out a stream of men fleeing the property, rushing across fields and into an adjoining wood and west towards the Apalachin Creek. The sergeant was under pressure. He had to make some kind of tactical decision about what was going on.

At this point, a small truck came down the hill. It was driven by Bartolo Guccia, a fish merchant from Endicott, who had apparently been making a delivery at Barbara's house. He stopped at the road block, reversed his van, and then drove back up the hill. Shortly after he returned and the police waived him through. Guccia has always been regarded as merely a spectator in the great scheme of things at Apalachin, but in fact he was no doubt part and parcel of the Barbara crime family. A sixty-six year old produce merchant, born in Sicily, in that same small seaside town as Joe, he was well-known to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, and had an arrest record that dated back to 1916 for just about everything, including murder. Bart the fishmonger was more than just a smelly delivery man. He was part of team Barbara, and it seemed to be his lucky day. The fish man slipped through the net, so to speak. His freedom was short-lived however, as a patrol car stopped him down the road, and he was then detained.



By David Amoruso for [Gangsters Inc.](#)

Gangsters tend to view going to prison as going to college. Behind prison walls they connect with like-minded...

[Continue](#)

“There is no hiding place for such a man” - Profile of Mexican drug lord Rafael Caro Quintero



By David Amoruso for [Gangsters Inc.](#)

If you kill a DEA agent – or any member of U.S. law enforcement – then you better start digging two graves. One for...

[Continue](#)

Gangster Disciples member gets 5 years in prison for fentanyl trafficking



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

The next car that came rumbling down the hill stopped as Sergeant Croswell waved it down. There were three passengers in the back. The driver identified himself as Russel Bufalino and his front seat passenger as Vito Genovese. Croswell checked their driving licenses. The men sitting in the back of the Chrysler Imperial were Joseph Ida, Gerardo Catena and Dominic Oliveto. They claimed they had simply dropped by to visit their friend Joe, who had been feeling ill. As Croswell was talking to these men, the first of the state troopers were arriving, pulling their cars onto the side of the road.

Sergeant Croswell made his decision. Organizing the troopers into groups, he sent some to round up the men charging about the countryside and the rest were used to marshal the ever growing number of cars driving down the hill, into groups and to escort them to Vestal and the state trooper's building at 217 Vestal Parkway East.

Just a few hundred yards up the road was the motel where the investigation had begun the previous day.

By late afternoon, just past five o'clock, the 1500 square feet, two story building, was packed with the men who had been transferred down from Barbara's house or rounded up and herded across the fields and out of the woods. There were almost 60 of them, standing around in groups or sitting on chairs and benches, most of them smoking up a fug, and talking to each other in whispered tones. One by one, they were ushered into Sergeant Croswell's office, where they emptied their pockets and gave out their names and addresses, as he checked their identity against their driving licenses. Between them, in cash, rolled into tight wads, the group had over \$300,000.

Simon Scozzari, a fifty-seven year old Sicilian, from Palermo, who owned and operated the Venetian Club in Los Angeles, had only a modest \$602 in bills, but was also carrying a cashier's cheque for \$8445. He was in fact the under boss of the Los Angeles mafia family, working with Frank DeSimone, a lawyer and hoodlum who ran the group there, and who was also detained at the Vestal Station.

Almost every man interviewed, subsequently turned out to have a criminal record, of some sort. One of them however-Charles Chiri-had an unblemished background. The sixty-nine year old Sicilian lived in Palisades, New Jersey. He was close to many top ranking hoods, including Tony Accardo of Chicago and some really seriously front line mobsters from New York, like Tommy Luchese, Tony Bender, Joe Biondo, Charles Dongarra and Sal Caneba, a major Sicilian drug trafficker who had been deported from America in 1954. Chiri was, according to informants, attending the meeting as a representative of deported top boss, Joe Adonis, who was at this time living in Milan.

Keeping 'Doto' in the loop so to speak.

A member of the Gangster Disciples street gang was sentenced last week in federal court in Boston on drug distribution charges...

[Continue](#)

Philadelphia heroin kingpin who supplied open-air drug market gets 10 years in prison



By [Gangsters Inc.](#) Editors

Roberto DeJesus Negrin was sentenced to ten years in prison last week for multiple narcotics offenses stemming from his role as...

[Continue](#)

Contact:
gangstersinc
@hotmail.com

There was an unusual level of blood relatives present at Apalachin- four pairs of brothers, two sets of cousins and a mixture of uncles, nephews and in-laws.

Joe Profaci and Joe Magliocco were second cousins. John Montana's nephew, Charles was married to one of Stefano Magaddino's daughters. Another daughter was the wife of James La Duca. The son of Joe Zerilli of Detroit was married to a daughter of Joe Profaci.

Clanship through birthplace was represented by Joe Barbara, Joe Bonanno, Emanuel Zicari, Frank Garofalo, John Bonventre, Ignaius Cannone, the Magaddino family members and Bartolo Guccia, who were all immigrants from Castellammarese del Golfo.

Although all of these mobsters would have egg on their faces for a long time over the debacle in upstate New York, the man who really felt the heat was John Montana.

A business man from Buffalo, influential in state politics, a city council member, recently nominated 'business man of the year' by the Erie Club, and operator of the biggest taxi-cab business in the city, he just happened to also be a capo in the Buffalo Mafia family run by Stefano Magaddino. One of the state troopers had found him lost and wandering in the woods adjoining the Barbara property.

His excuse for being in the neighbourhood was typical of the stories Croswell would have to sit through that afternoon and evening. Montana claimed he was driving from Buffalo to New York- on business of course- when the brakes on his Cadillac started to play up. He thought he would stop at his friend Joe's house, and get one of his mechanics to look them over. He was sitting having a quiet cup of tea with Joe's wife, Josephine Vivona, when all the commotion started. He decided to just go for a quite walk in the woods until everything calmed down, but somehow, got himself lost!

Some of the other fancy stories came from men like Vincent Rao of Manhattan, who said he thought he had been invited to a buffet luncheon. Carmine Lombardozi, a Brooklyn based hoodlum, confirmed he was going hunting. Asked why he had no gun or hunting gear, he said he was planning to buy it there! Jimmy La Duca, a capo in the Magaddino organization, was apprehended in the woods, where he said he was chasing a deer. Joe Filardo of Kansas City said he was a businessman, but refused to say what kind of business. Most everyone said they were paying a sick call on Mr. Barbara and had all coincidentally arrived at the same time. The most original excuse came from James Osticco. He said he had come to the house 'to fix a pump.'

You could imagine these guys turning on their host:

"Another fine mess you've got me into Ollie!"

New York City Police Lieut. Thomas Mooney gave out an

[US Marine became succ...](#)

Gangsters Inc. yesterday

11

0

[Infiltrating Europe's Mos...](#)

Gangsters Inc. on Tuesday

88

0

[Colombo Mafia family ca...](#)

Gangsters Inc. Aug 5

186

0

[The Fall of the Yakuza](#)

Gangsters Inc. Aug 5

44

0

[Gambino Mafia family u...](#)

Gangsters Inc. Jul 29

interesting explanation about why the meeting had been called, or at least one of the reasons. The meeting, he said, was a drum head court-martial for Lombardozi, who had committed unexplained indiscretions in his business/personal life. Some sources claimed this involved skimming from jukebox machines, monies due to his mob family. Other sources say it revolved around Lombardozi raping a young woman. He had a long criminal record dating back to 1929 which included alongside homicide and obstruction of justice, a charge of rape, so the precedent was there. Lombardozi, before the cops arrived, was found guilty, and fined \$10,000 so the claim goes. He was lucky. The alternative was two behind the ear in some dark corner of his world.

Montana never lived down the disgrace of being outed at Apalachin, and all his years of secrecy and his effort at embedding himself into the social world of Buffalo went down the tube. Although a power in Buffalo city and New York state politics, and a respected businessman, his Mafia connection ruined him and he died a broken man a few years later.

The count wasn't finished until early the next morning, an hour after the last of those who had run for the woods was brought in from the rain. "One by one we rounded them up," Croswell said: "bedraggled, soaking wet, and tired." He added, "There are no sidewalks in the woods."

All the police cars had to do was patrol the roads," said Vasisko. "They had to come out sooner or later. You see a guy in a silk suit and a white fedora, you say, 'He doesn't belong in the woods!'"

Barbara's house was never searched; any of the mobsters who did not flee could have waited out the raid inside. Probably many of them did. Tommy Luchese was never found, or Carmine Galante or Stefano Magaddino or Sam Giancana. Surely these men and others were at this conclave. About the reaction of those caught, Croswell said: "These guys are never indignant." All of them answered questions politely and left the station quietly. No fuss or bother.

By the time Croswell processed the last of the men, the station was being swamped by calls from reporters. The following day headlines filled newspapers across America. Here at last, was proof of what Kefauver had warned about. Here, was the "Great Congress" of the Mafia, the nerve centre of crime in America. It had finally been flushed into the open.

"Royal Clambake for Underworld Cooled by Police" and "Police Ponder NY Mob Meeting; All Claim They Were Visiting Sick Friend." were just some of the glaring headlines that greeted Americans for the next nine days.

The police were immediately excoriated for releasing the biggest catch of mobsters in history. Croswell's critics disregarded the fact that the men, none of whom was a wanted fugitive, were peacefully assembled on private property. The police action was itself of questionable legality since there was no legitimate cause

gangsters inc.

Jul 29

252

0

Mafia Hitmen: New York'...

Gangsters Inc.

Jul 22

412

0

The Numbers Racket: O...

Gangsters Inc.

Jul 18

134

0

Fighting the Italian Mafi...

Gangsters Inc.

Jul 11

257

0

[View All](#)

for suspicion about any of these men. They were not breaking any law by gathering at Joe's place.

However, all of a sudden as 1957 was a drawing to a close, organized crime was suddenly news. Each of the Apalachin visitors became the centre of media publicity and possible official action on his home turf. Attendance at the meeting was taken as proof of involvement in a malignant conspiracy. The public demanded to know why this "second government," now no longer invisible, was allowed to exist. The authorities were anxious for answers.

The Apalachin meet triggered off numerous investigation and in the months that followed, public hearings were conducted by the State Joint Legislative Committee, the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labour or Management Field, headed by Senator John L. McClellan and the New York State Commission of Investigation.

The New York legislature assigned a watchdog committee to look into the matter.

On December 12th 1957, the New York State government opened a Joint Legislative Committee on Government Operations, serving subpoenas on the thirty four Apalachin delegates who came within their jurisdiction. Sergeant Croswell attended and gave evidence as did John T. Cusack, an agent of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. He read to the committee a 15000 word report on the operations of the Mafia which had the assembly spellbound. He recalled the mob meetings that the bureau were aware of- Cleveland 1928, Florida in 1952 and 1953, Chicago in 1954, Binghampton the previous year, and now this one at Apalachin.

A number of men sworn to give testimony attended the hearings and all took the 5th.

John Ormento, Luchese family drug king. Joe Profaci mob boss of his own family in Brooklyn. Antonio Magaddino, brother of the Buffalo Mafia boss. Guarnieri, Falcone, Carlisi, d'Agostino, Evola, Castellano, Miranda, Valenti, Bufalino, Riccobono, Rao, the endless list of stern faces, impassive faces, the men all shaking their heads and saying nothing.

Following the days of testimony and evidence giving, the Watchdog Committee issued a report which stated:

'The Apalachin meeting of November 14. 1957, is strong evidence that there exists in this country an active association or organization of criminals whose operations are nationwide and international.....'

Grand juries probed for wrongdoing. Paul Castellano, the chauffeur, brother-in-law, and eventual successor to Carlo Gambino, served seven months for his silence before a New York City panel. Liquor and immigration authorities began to examine participants.

Joe Barbara, plagued by health problems, never testified about the meeting, but he lost his pistol permit and his beer license and soon after sold his property in May 1959 to a builder and developer and moved back to Endicott where it all started for him all those years before. He died of a heart attack one month later, in June, 1959. Only four of the hordes of his "concerned visitors" from two years earlier found time to make it to his funeral.

At the federal level, Apalachin came under the magnifying glass of a Senate committee chaired by John McClellan of Arkansas. The Senate Rackets Committee, as it was known had been digging up dirt on mob infiltration of labour unions for nine months before Apalachin. Twenty two of the delegates to Apalachin had union or labour-management ties. The hearings were driven by the group's chief counsel, Robert Kennedy. Vito Genovese appeared before the panel wearing amber-shaded glasses and his usual smirk, and took the Fifth Amendment more than 150 times. McClellan's investigation proved to be an early important step toward cleaning up mob-dominated unions.

In early December, 1959, in Manhattan's U.S. District Court, a jury found 20 of Barbara's racketeer-guests guilty of conspiring to obstruct justice by lying to grand juries about their reasons for coming to Apalachin. These men faced maximum sentences of five years and/or \$10,000 fines. In what U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers hailed as a "landmark" verdict, the Government in an ingeniously based prosecution won its biggest courtroom victory against organized crime since the conviction of Al Capone. For without proving that the defendants had assembled for a "crime convention," Special U.S. Prosecutor Milton Wessel convinced the jury of the mobsters' "togetherness in crime, partnership in lying."

Milton Wessel may well have sown the seeds, laid down originally in 1934 legislation, which thirteen years later, harvested the RICO bill, used so successfully since 1985 to decimate mob families.

The key to the Government's successful long-shot prosecution was Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman's ruling that the police, in halting and questioning the defendants, had not encroached upon the constitutional guarantee against illegal search and seizure. Judge Kaufman, held that the police had "reasonable grounds" for believing that "a crime might have been committed"; that "the circumstances were such that an immediate stoppage and investigation was rendered absolutely necessary." Those questioned, said the court, were merely getting an opportunity to convince police that no crime had been committed. They did so and were released.

In December 1960, the U.S. Court of Appeals kicked the Government's case out. The court, reversing the convictions of the 20 hoods, ordered the charges dismissed. The main point of the unanimous decision by the three judges stated:

"Since the Government had not tried to prove that the meeting, in

and of itself, violated any state or federal law, how could it prove that the defendants had conspired to lie about their presence there? The Government's 'bootstrap' handling of the case, wrote Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard, was wholly unwarranted. "Bad as many of these alleged conspirators may be, their conviction for a crime which the Government could not prove . . . and on evidence which a jury could not properly assess, cannot be permitted to stand."

J. Edgar Hoover embarrassed that Apalachin made a mockery of his long-held position that no Mafia existed in America as an organized business, set up a "Top Hoodlum Program," shortly after the mob fest, using the bureau to consolidate information on leading gangsters across the country.

By the 1960s, many sources were trying to explain the tremendous blunder made by Hoover in denying the existence of a nationwide crime confederation, and it is still debated to this day, without resolution. There are various theories.

These include Hoover's hatred of Federal Bureau of Narcotics chief Harry Anslinger, who really did believe in the Mafia threat; Hoover's fear that organized crime investigations could be messy affairs that provoked backlashes from crooked politicians; and his awareness that his own social circle featured prominent businessmen with possible mob links. There is no definitive proof for any of these.

Curt Gentry in his book on J. Edgar Hoover, offered another possibility: that Hoover was gay and being blackmailed by the Mafia.

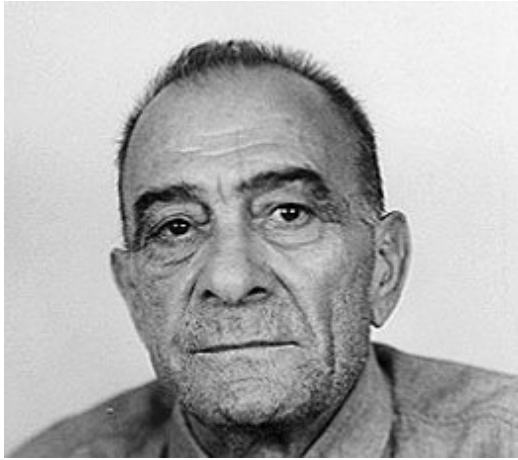
In 1958, the Director also ordered the preparation of two Mafia monographs, one on the Mafia-U.S.A. the other on Mafia-Sicily. It was perhaps his first attempt to try to come to terms with a criminal organization that had been in existence longer than his own beloved bureau. These can be viewed to-day at the FBI web site: <http://www.fbi.gov/>

Toward the end of 1962, Director Hoover asked that all information on the Italian criminal organization in the United States be summarized in a report, to be compiled by the New York field office. Responsibility was given to a New York special agent. All field offices were to submit their information to New York. The report was issued January 4, 1963, under the title of "The Criminal Commission Etal." It described the positions, hierarchy and lines of authority within La Cosa Nostra families.

Hoover came to the party late, but once there, set in place the not inconsiderable resources of the bureau to harass the mob for the next fifty years.

So, just who organized this mob conference in the first place and for why?

According to Joe Valachi, the Mafia informant, who testified in 1963 before yet another committee, the whole thing was Vito Genovese's idea. Valachi claimed that Genovese wanted the meeting to be held in Chicago, but was talked out of that by Stefano Magaddino, and when this was settled, Joe Barbara's son made all the arrangements. Hardly likely as I've already speculated.



First up on the agenda was confirmation of Vito (left) as the boss of his family, which if true, would confirm that at this point in time, he wasn't. Then, a resolving of the attempted hit on Frank Costello, who probably was the family boss, earlier in the year, and confirmation that the hit on Albert Anastasia, (boss of another mob family in New York,) the previous

month had been justified. Another important matter was the sale of membership into Cosa Nostra that had apparently taken place within Anastasia's family, and the stabilization of mob families by having 'the books' closed and no new hopefuls inducted.

The securing of Anastasia's family was of prime importance since men in the Anastasia Family still loyal to the Anastasia regime, such as the powerful capi Aniello Dellacroce and Armand Rava were possibly gearing up to go to war against Vito Genovese and his allies. It hadn't been just the Genovese-Luchese-Gambino alliance that wanted to see Anastasia dead. Some of the most powerful Cosa Nostra Bosses throughout the country, such as Tampa Family boss Santo Trafficante, Jr., Northeastern Family Underboss Rosario "Russell" Bufalino, New Orleans Family Boss Carlos "Little Man" Marcello and even Jewish Boss and mafia financier, [Meyer Lansky](#), worried about Anastasia's attempts to muscle in on their Havana casino operations before the Commission perhaps sanctioned his assassination.

Gambling policy needed to be thrashed out, in particular the opportunities to be mined in places like Cuba. The New York Garment Industry and control of garment centre trucking may have been other important topics on the Apalachin agenda. The outcome of these discussions would certainly have a direct and in some cases, an indirect effect on the business interests of some of the other Bosses around the country, mainly those involved in the garment manufacturing business, trucking, labour and unions, all of which were major cash cows for the crime families involved.

It's also possible that on the agenda was what, if anything, to do about Bobby Kennedy. He was the lead counsel in the McClellan hearings that had begun its investigations in February. Joe Kennedy was a business associate of the mob, with a history dating back to Prohibition. It may have seemed to the Mafia that it was dishonourable for him or his family to bite the hand that had

helped to feed them. The mob knew that Kennedy was planning to launch Jack, his eldest son, as a political star in the making, and the chances were above-average that he would gain the Presidency. Perhaps Joe had already approached the Mafia for help in electing his son. Years later, Sam Giancana told Judith Campbell, one of Jack Kennedy's numerous girlfriends, 'Listen, honey, if it weren't for me, your boyfriend wouldn't even be in the White House.' Would it better suit the Mafia to give Bobby Kennedy a free rein for the time being? Jack's election, and a possible mob tie-in to the Presidency might help in smoothing relations between the Mafia and Joe Kennedy.

Last but not least, and probably the most important item, was what do about the U.S. Congress draconian Narcotics Control Act passed in 1956, and already bringing grief to members of the Mafia who could not keep their sticky fingers out of the drug trade. Would the mob outlaw, on pain of death, narcotic trafficking?

It's therefore quite possible that the state of the American Mafia was to be covered on an extensive scale at this meeting, leading perhaps to maybe even deciding who would now be heading any new changes, controlling and enforcing its national rules and policies. A realignment of power. Perhaps the re-creating of the mythical boss of bosses position, which had been discontinued in 1931. Improbable, but always possible.

Joe Valachi of course was simply an Indian in the tribe of the Genovese. It's highly unlikely that he had firsthand knowledge of Don Vito's intention. Whatever he knew, would have filtered down through the system, from Tony Bender, or Vince Mauro, or one of the other men more senior than he was. For the last forty-seven years, writers have repeated his assertions as though they are gospel, but of course they are not.

This is what Valachi claimed, but there is no independent proof that confirms what he said. He made mistakes and got things wrong in his testimony and recollections, so who is to say this information is accurate?

However, the turmoil that had been generated in the Manhattan underworld during the year was surely worthy of serious consideration as items on any mob agenda.

The shooting of Frank Scalice, Frank Costello and Albert Anastasia were part of a perfect, well almost perfect, mob trifecta that fascinated New Yorkers throughout 1957.

The first up on May 2nd was the attack on Frank Costello, who at this time was possibly still the head of the crime family formerly run by Charley Luciano, now living in exile in Naples, Italy. Vito Genovese had returned to New York in 1946 from his own self-imposed exile in Italy and for the next ten years he and Costello uneasily co-inhabited within the family. Genovese had taken over the reins when Luciano had gone to prison in 1936, but then a year later had fled New York when under investigation for the murder

of a minor gangland figure called [Ferdinand Boccia](#).

Costello had successfully managed the large, 450 strong and diverse family, for twenty years when Genovese finally made his play. Frank was a man who used political connections rather than brute force to achieve his objectives. For many years, Costello held the allegiance of at least four of the six family crews that made up the critical mass of the criminal clan, and so seemed to hold the position of power.

Frank Costello was popular with the white collar crews in the family, those involved in the garment centre, garbage hauling, construction, labour and union rackets, along with legitimate businesses.

Vito Genovese worked away at the edges, nibbling inwards bit by bit at the men Costello trusted. Men like Gerry Catena and Tommy Eboli, Augie Pisano and Vinnie Mauro. Setting seeds of distrust, laying Frank open to criticism about how much time he spent on his own private businesses at the expense of the family's interests. His lock into Frank Erickson the top level gambler; his slot machine operation in Louisiana controlled by his wife, Bobbie's brother, Dudley Geigerman; his part ownership of the famous Manhattan nightclub, The Copacabana; his share of Irving Haim's Alliance liquor distribution, and the many real estate investments he had- the thirteen story office block at 79 Wall Street, another at 87 Wall Street and another at 144 Water Street. So many pies, so few fingers to employ.

Genovese kept whittling away. In October 1951, Willie Moretti, a New Jersey based capo in the family and a strong ally of Frank was gunned down in a café in Cliffside Park, New Jersey. The circle getting smaller. For the next three years Frank was under enormous pressure as the Federal government built a case against him for tax evasion, and as his time and efforts became more and more focused on this, the nibbling kept increasing.

Frank went on trial in April of 1954, and was found guilty. For two years, he kept a battery of lawyers fighting against the execution of his sentence, but finally, in May 1956, he surrendered himself to the U.S. Marshalls in New York, and was sent to the Atlanta Penitentiary. However, after only eleven months, his lawyers found a loophole, and Frank was released, pending an appeal. Two months after his release, he went for dinner.



It's a fact Frank Costello (left) was shot in the head on the evening of May 2nd 1957, as he returned to his apartment building on Central Park West, opposite Central Park. He survived with a mere head wound, a graze across the scalp. We think we know who shot him-Vincent Gigante- although there has been speculation it may have been someone else. There has also been considerable discussion as to whether the shooter was simply trying to scare Frank off, and the fact

that he was hit at all, was a mere fluke of bad judgement on the part of the gunman and Costello himself. But I've always wondered who actually set up the hit on Frank? Vito Genovese most certainly ordered it, but who was the executor?

At approximately five that evening, Frank had a meeting with Tony Bender, the right hand man of Vito Genovese, at Chandler's Restaurant, on E49 Street. The place was owned by Joe 'Joe the Wop' Cataldo, a family member, so privacy was guaranteed. A third man made up the meeting-Vincent Mauro, aka Vinnie Morrow- a protégé of Bender's. In 1957 he was 41 years old, a seasoned veteran, and apparent hit man for the mob; he'd grown up in Greenwich Village and was close to many men well know to dabble in drugs-Big John Ormento of the Luchese Family, Tony Mirra of the Bonanno's, Sally Santoro of the Gambino's, Patsy 'Patty Mush' Moccio and Joe Valachi of the Genovese Family (who in fact sponsored Mauro) to name just a few. A man with a fearsome temper, Mauro had once beaten up the famous singer Billy Daniels at a club called "The Golden Key" in Manhattan. Mauro was also a lot closer to Bender than he was to Frank.

What Costello didn't know that night, according to Valachi's testimony, is that exactly one week earlier, Vito Genovese had called his own meeting with Bender and Mauro, to tell them that Frank had "turned," become an informer for the law, and had to be hit. Joe Valachi claimed Mauro told him that he was to carry out the shooting, but Valachi turned it down. Hard to believe, I know, and this is probably an example of the way Valachi twisted things to suit himself.

Valachi stated, he suggested Gigante as a possible shooter, (and we know how history proved that to be a bad decision,) and that he along with Tommy Eboli and "Dom the Sailor" DeQuatro made up the hit-team. But who dropped the dime to let these guys know when Frank left the restaurant to go back to the Majestic?

Mauro apparently rang the L'Aiglon restaurant on East 55th Street where Costello was dining with friends and his wife, at least three times during the evening, apologizing for not turning up, (he'd been invited,) the last time to double check that Frank had left and was on his way home. In fact, the dinner party left the restaurant together and then went on to another place, a nightclub down the street, and again Mauro found them there by telephone, again checking when Frank was to leave.

At about eleven, Frank Costello strolled into the lobby of his apartment building, the shooter shot and missed, and the rest is history. Jack "Panels" Santoli a soldier in one of the family's New Jersey crews run by Richie Boiardi, has also been suggested as the man who took a pot shot at Frank that night.

The odds have to be that Vincent Mauro sat and drunk with Frank at five, and almost got him killed six hours later, which of course would be par for the course in mob hits, but I've only ever seen one source for the information on Mauro making those calls, and that

was in Leonard Katz's book "Uncle Frank."

Whoever was behind it, the shooting of Frank Costello was a pivotal moment in Mafia history, as Vito Genovese attempted to take over the leadership of the "West Side Mob."

Number two on the hit list of 1957, New York Mob Style, was Francisco Scalice (right) who lived in the Bronx. It existed as his domain. Nothing went down here of any consequence unless he sanctioned it. At least as far as it concerned the Anastasia crime family. He held a job as Vice President in a plastering company called Mario and De Bono, and had a lock on the construction industries so tight, even bags of cement couldn't be moved unless he okayed it. Frank who was also called "Don Cheech" had once been the boss of the crime family, in which he was now just a capo, but also sat on the family's administration as the under boss. He answered to Albert Anastasia who had taken over the family after murdering Vincenzo Mangano, the sitting head, in 1951. Albert called Frank "Whacky" not an inappropriate name in view of what was to happen.



Frank may also have consummated the very first intercontinental drug operation in Cosa Nostra history, when in September, 1945, he made a deal with Tony Accardo, boss of the Chicago syndicate.

Every Monday, Frank lunched with his younger brother Giacomo, who ran Jack's Candy Store on Crescent Avenue near Arthur. The FBN claimed he was involved in Frank's drug trafficking business and used his store as a front for gambling and other criminal enterprises. Jack was fifty-five and married to Josephine LaPorte. The brothers would go to Anne and Tony's on the corner of 187th Street and stuff themselves with mozzarella and roast peppers and baked clams. After lunch, Frank often wandered down the street, talking to people, stopping to chat to women pushing prams, and old men sitting in the sun, filling in time before they died. The kids playing Ringoleavo or stick-ball or flies-are-up; perhaps just standing in line at the Good Humour Man's van to buy an ice cream or popsicles. The start of the week always a hectic time. Mothers out shopping, stocking up on groceries, suppliers delivering fresh produce; the side walks crowded and busy with pedestrian traffic. One of Frank's favourite stops always had to be at Enrico Mazzarano's fruit and vegetable shop, further down the avenue from the place where he ate with his brother.

On Monday, June 17th at one-thirty, Frank came strolling down the street.

He had not long returned from a visit to Italy. He and his wife, Joan had taken a cruise ship there. Bit of business. Bit of pleasure. The business bit involved Charley Luciano, now living in exile in Naples. He and Frank were in the drug business, along with a lot of other traffickers on both sides of the Atlantic. Business was booming.

Wearing light tan slacks and a yellow sports-shirt, he looked like an older man, maybe someone's grandfather, just out for an afternoon stroll. Stinking hot, the sun's rays shimmering across the street, the passing traffic kicking up dust as a dark, old model sedan pulled up and double-parked outside the fruit shop.

Scalice walked in and started talking to the owner. He stood laughing, joshing the little fat, genial storekeeper; then he walked across to a stand and set about choosing a selection of fruit. As he started to pay for it, 90 cents for some peaches and a lettuce, two young killers walked into the store. Dressed identically, in dark slacks and white, short-sleeved shirts, both wearing sunglasses. About the same height and build, wearing the same kind of clothes, designed to confuse witnesses. The two walked up to Frank, who stopped and stared at them in surprise.

Each of the men pulled out a .38 calibre revolver and started to shoot, firing five times. Two of the bullets ripping into Frank's throat, one blowing a hole in his cheek, one shot going wide and the last one banging into his shoulder, spinning him around and tossing him in a heap on the floor. The two men stepped around the body, walked past the astonished shop owner, and climbed into the black car, which pulled away, turning down 187th Street, disappearing into the afternoon traffic. All accomplished in seconds.

People ran around in circles shouting and yelling at each other. In a few minutes, a police patrol car came screaming down the street, followed shortly afterwards by an ambulance, and then other police cars, and soon, the block filled up, crowded with cops and detectives. The body of Frank lay inside the shop, sprawled out on its back, leaking blood, flanked by crates of oranges on one side and heads of spinach on the other.

Frank was clipped for one of two reasons. The previous autumn he'd been an organizer in a significant drug shipment that was supposed to arrive in New York aboard a cruise liner called the SS Excambion. Things went badly wrong and the shipment was confiscated while the ship was still in European waters. There was a lot of money, other people's money, involved and the theory was that Frank's head rolled as a result. The more probable reason for the killing also involved money, but with a more Machiavellian twist to it.

Underworld rumour had it that Frank had been selling membership into Cosa Nostra at \$50k a pop, an unpardonable sin to the men of honour. This kind of transgression called for the maximum punishment. Albert Anastasia would have had to approve the killing of his assistant. It's also highly probable he organized it himself, as he was almost certainly taking a cut from this membership fee charge, and it would have looked bad for him if that ever came out.

Number three on the hit parade was undoubtedly the most

dramatic, some think the most theatrical and spectacular mob killing in the history of New York's underworld. It went down on Friday, October 25th.

Seven o'clock in the morning, Anthony Coppola drives from his home in Fair Law, in the 1957 Oldsmobile, to number 75 Bluff Road, in Fort Lee, New Jersey. He was here, to pick up his boss, Albert Anastasia who was the boss of what is now known as the Gambino Crime Family, and take him across the Hudson into Manhattan. Albert had people to see and an appointment with his hairdresser. The house sat back behind a ten-foot iron fence. Manicured gardens rolled up to the huge, Spanish style mansion with tiled, concrete roofs. There were surveillance cameras to watch the street, and Doberman's to eat anyone stupid enough to try and break in. Fifty-five year old Anastasia had lived a life full of violence and death. He knew prevention to be the best form of defence.

When they arrived in the city, Coppola, Anastasia's driver and bodyguard, parked the auto in the Corvan Garage on West Fifty-Fourth Street., and then went off somewhere.

At approximately ten-fifteen, Albert (right) strolled into the Park-Sheraton Hotel, standing on the corner of Seventh and Fifty-sixth Street. He walked down the stairs into the barber shop, situated in the basement, greeting the manager, and briefly spoke to two men, who were subsequently identified as Peter Lo Cascio, aka Johnny Russo, and Andy Alberti, a known narcotic dealer, and then moved to his favourite hairdresser, settling into the soft, leather barber-chair, and nodding a greeting to Jean Wineberger, the manicurist.



Outside on the crowded sidewalk, two men pushed their way into the hotel. They were both dressed in nondescript suits, each man wearing a fedora and dark sunglasses, with a scarf draped around the neck. One was about 40, 5' 8", 180 lb. He wore a grey suit and hat. The other man was shorter about 5'5," 150lbs, brown suit and hat. Each man wore aviator-type sunglasses with yellow metal rims. The short one sported a thin, black pencil moustache. They had dark, olive-coloured skins. Each man wore a black glove on his right hand.

The men walked into the lobby, moving through the people who were congregated there, and under the sign that read: "Barber Shop" down into the long, narrow room. As they walked, they pulled up the scarves to cover the lower parts of their faces, and pulled out hand guns. Arthur Grasso, the owner, was standing by the cash register. He looked up when he saw the two men, his eyes widening in shock and fear. A barber was working on a client in chair number one, and a man called Daniel Oberman was sitting across from him, reading a newspaper, a customer, waiting his turn. The lady manicurist, Wineberger, was at the far end of the

room with a young man who was probably the shoeshine boy. A radio was playing softly, it sounded like Benny Goodman and his orchestra.

The two men walked up to chair four, pushing the barber Arbissi away, and down the room. The men stood behind the chair. Albert was lying back, relaxed, his eyes closed, his hands folded over his stomach, his right leg crossed over, totally relaxed. One of the shooters stood slightly to the right of the chair, and the other stood directly behind it, his back to the glass doors that led out on 55th Street.

They started to fire simultaneously, double action, banging off round after round into the reclining figure. At the first impact, Albert leapt out of the chair, his foot crashing down on the pedestal with such force, it snapped off. His natural instinct was to go for his attackers. Instead he went forward into the images reflecting in the mirrors on the wall above the chair, sweeping bottles off the shelving. Bullets ricocheted off the steel beading on the back of the chair and the headrest, striking him in the left hand, and slapping off the back of his neck. Another burrowed into his right hip. Bullets were going wild, as one killer managed to pin one into Anastasia's back on the left-hand side, which spun Albert, tumbling him to the floor. The man leaned over, placing the Colt against the left side of the dying man's head, and fired, the slug, burning into the brain, bouncing the skull off the linoleum floor. The last thing Albert saw was the face of the man who killed him.

The shorter man turned and tried the door out into the street. It was locked. The other man nodded back up into the lobby, and they ran up the few steps, and then walked across and out into the street. On the way, one of the shooters dropped his revolver in a corner of the hotel's lobby. Out on the street, they walked up to the intersection of 56th Street, and parted, one crossing over and heading for the BMT station, where he would dump his revolver, the other heading north towards Central Park.

Just like in the other shootings, earlier in the year, no one was ever arrested and convicted for the killing of Albert Anastasia. Over the years, gunmen from Ralph Manfrici, Joe Giorelli, Joey Gallo, Tony Cazzeroni, Frank Illiano, 'Jiggs' Forlano, Carmine Persico, the titular head of the Colombo family, and two imported hit men from Sicily, have emerged as potential suspects. Joe Valachi, the mob informant, fingered Anthony Zangogila, aka 'Tee Zee' as one of the gunmen.

A thirty-two year old bartender, with close links into the Luchese crime family, and a close association with 'Big John' Ormento, the ambitious and formidable drug czar of the family, Zangoglia, known more as a narcotics trafficker than a hit man, seemed an odd choice as assassin of the month.

Jerry Capeci, the New York based mob specialist, claimed he'd figured out who the killers were, and named them in one of his online columns as Stephen Armone and Stephen "Steve Coogan"

Grammauta. Whoever they were, they did the job.

This eruption of violence in the New York underworld must have created concern among the rest of the mob leaders, especially in the tri-state area. It may well have been the catalyst that brought Apalachin into play. Important figures in the Mafia being shot down in public places, is not a good image for a secret society to promulgate. A meeting of heads of states may have seemed a good way to resolve the turmoil in New York and sort out the other problems as well. With Anastasia dead, the thorny problem of "sold" memberships in fact resolved itself. It was almost impossible now, to prove that this had actually happened, with both of the key players implicated now dead.

And so it came to pass.

For Vito Genovese who was referred to within the mob not by name, but by the cognomen 'The Right Man,' bad would only turn to worse in the next twelve months.

On July 9th 1958, he was indicted along with sixteen co-defendants for masterminding an international narcotics syndicate smuggling heroin and cocaine into the United States from Cuba, Puerto Rico and Mexico.

On April 17th 1959, he was sentenced to fifteen years in prison and fined \$20,000.

He was sent to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, and died of a heart attack in the Federal Medical Centre for Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri, on February 14th 1969.

The conclave at Apalachin was a watershed in the relationship between the Mafia and the rest of American society. The Italian-American gangsters who had been operating for so many years under the radar, suddenly became major targets for law enforcement and the media.

People in big cities like New York who had wondered why their garbage removal, and their laundry, and their fish and meat and fruit and vegetables, and the clothes they bought, and their dining out was so expensive, came to understand, in the years that followed 1957, just why this was so. It was a thing called a "Mob Tax." And everybody, from the governor down, had to pay it.

The Mafia, was an entity without a communal name. No one who belonged to the Mafia ever referred to it as such: it was usually Cosa Nostra, or "Our Thing." Regional names also differed. In Chicago the local organization was the outfit, sometimes the syndicate, in Buffalo the arm. In Cleveland it was the combination (because Jews and Greeks were allowed in). In Kansas City, it was the combination or the syndicate. In New England, the office. In Philadelphia, the big boys or the Italian club.

It exercised a subtle form of social control over the lives of every

citizen it came into contact with. Not just the unlawful ones. It was an equal opportunity society when it came to fleecing the public and the underworld sub culture it fed off. Like a parasite, it lived in concord with the organ it fed from, dependent on its host as a source of sustenance, sucking out the money, the holy grail of the mob, from every available source.

Apalachin was to law enforcement what stem cells research is to modern medicine- a kind of a biological exclamation point- drawing attention to something that had always been there, but continually lost in translation. For the next fifty years, city and state police forces across the country, along with federal enforcement agencies would devote more and more of their time and resources to nullifying the disease that had so insidiously invaded the fabric of American life.

The Mob would never quite be the same again.

Edgar D. Croswell died of emphysema on Saturday 17 November, 1990 at his home in Johnson City, N.Y. He was 77 years old.

All of the attendees, bar one, are now dead and just memories. The only one maybe still left is Joe Barbara Junior.

Joe Junior and his mother and his brother, moved to Detroit after the father died in June 1959.

In 1962 Junior was inducted into the Detroit Family, sponsored by one of his father's former colleagues. He married, Josephine, daughter of Peter Vitale, a well-known Detroit mob member, who served as the under boss to Joe Zerilli.

Along with his father-in-law Vitale, and his brother Paul, formed 'Tri-State County Sanitation' waste collection business.

He was convicted of extortion in 1970 and received a seven year sentence. He was nailed again in 1979 on income tax fraud. For this, he did five years.

Apparently, "left" the mob and retired into the quiet life.

If still alive, he would be about 72.

This is a list of those who attended the meeting, and who were subsequently interviewed in the state police building in Vestal the evening of November 14th and early morning November 15th 1957. This list is based on the one produced by the New York State Executive Department, Office of the Commission of Investigation Apalachin Report. Some of the men listed have their legitimate means of earnings tabulated. Two of these men, identified by * attended both the Apalachin meeting and the mob meeting held on December 5th 1928, at

Cleveland's Hotel Statler. It was hosted by Joe Porrello and his lieutenant and bodyguard Sam Tilocco, and was the first known major meeting of the Mafia in America. Many major leaders from Chicago, New York and Florida were invited. The meeting was raided before it actually began.

Just like Apalachin!

1. Dominick Alaimo - member of the Barbara family. Interests included chemicals, coal companies, the garment industry and union labour. Mob enforcer, into gambling and racketeering along with his brother Sam. Arrest record dating to 1932 included robbery, federal labour laws and liquor laws
2. Joseph Barbara - boss of his own family. Presently, called the Bufalino family, but it's just about extinct. Long police record dating back to the 1930s for prostitution, grand larceny, liquor laws, suspect in a number of murders.
3. Joeseeph Barbara Junior-no record except contempt of court regarding the meeting. On death of his father, moved to Detroit.
4. Joseph Bonanno - boss of his own New York family, deposed in 1964. Involved in funeral homes, the garment industry, olive oil and cheese, linen and laundries. Record dating back to 1930 included grand larceny, possession of gun, transportation of machine guns and obstruction of justice.
5. John Bonventre -uncle of Bonanno, former underboss to Bonanno. Retired to Italy prior to Apalachin and probably couldn't resist meeting old friends. Interests included real estate and the garment industry. Arrest record back to 1943 included kidnapping and burglary, endangering health of a child.
6. Russell Bufalino - underboss to Barbara. Became boss when Barbara died A suspect in the Hoffa disappearance in 1975. Operated Penn Drape and Curtain Co. and had interests in coal companies, jewellery and furs and labour unions. Arrests dating back to 1927 including vagrancy, petty larceny, criminally receiving stolen property.
7. Ignatius Cannone - member of the Barbara family. Owned bars and The Plaza Lounge, Endwell, N.Y. Recording going back to 1946 including disorderly conduct, resisting arrest.
8. Roy Carlisi - member of the Magaddino family from Buffalo. Involved in produce and markets, real estate and labour unions. Arrested on federal liquor laws, gambling and contempt of court.
9. Paul Castellano - capo in the Gambino family. Took over as boss when Gambino died in 1976. Killed by John Gotti in 1985. Made money from produce and markets, waterfront scams and union labour. Owned Emcee Meat Markets, and president of Allied Retail Butchers Association. Record dating back to 1934 for robbery with violence, civil contempt.
10. Gerardo Catena - under boss to Vito Genovese. Later helped run the family when Genovese went off to prison. Alleged to be the most wealthy mobster ever. Renowned as 'having more money than God.' Came from coin machines, entertainment, oil and gas leases, real estate, trucking, union labour. Arrests included robbery, hijacking, suspicion of murder.
11. Charles Chiri - member of the Genovese family. Interests in Automotive Conveying Co. Partner in I&C Dress Co. New York. No

criminal record

12. Joseph Civello - boss of Dallas family. Money came from import-export, olive oil and cheese, produce and markets. Convicted on Federal Narcotic Law

13. James Colletti - boss of the Colorado family. Partner of Joe Bonanno in the cheese business. Also, ran bars and restaurants, real estate and import-export.

Arrest record dating back to 1925, including murder.

14. Dominick D'Agostino - member of the Magaddino family. At one time managed the Hilltop Restaurant at Niagara Falls. Long criminal record, mainly involving drugs

15. John De Marco - capo or perhaps under boss in the Cleveland family then run by John Scalish. Long criminal record-robbery, extortion, blackmail, bombing and murder.

16. Frank De Simmone - boss of the Los Angeles family, he was a lawyer.

17. Natale Evola - capo in the Bonanno family, later became boss of the family about 1970. Owned Belmont Garment Delivery Co and Amity Delivery Co. Record back to 1930. Coercion, drug conviction, unlawful possession of weapon, conspiracy to obstruct.

18. Joseph Falcone - member of Barbara or Magaddino family. Money came from coin machines, produce and markets and real estate.

19. Salvatore Falcone - member of Barbara or Magaddino family. Revenue from horses and tracks, real estate and labour unions. Arrest for violation of Federal Liquor Laws.

20. Carlo Gambino - had just ascended to the head of the family after

Albert Anastasia was murdered in October 1957. Earned from the garment industry, waste removal, produce and markets, union labour. Record back to 1930 included larceny, federal liquor laws and violation of I&NS laws.

21. Michael James Genovese - probably under boss of the Pittsburgh family. Owned and operated Archie's Car Wash. Record back to 1936 included assault, carrying concealed weapon and robbery.

22. Vito Genovese - had just recently ascended to the head of the family

after previous boss Frank Costello had been wounded in a murder attempt and then retired. Money came from horses and tracks, import-export, paper and wastepaper, real estate, steel strapping, union labour and waterfront. Extensive arrest record dating back to 1917, including burglary, concealed weapons, auto homicide and murder.

23. Anthony Guarnieri - capo in the Barbara family. Business interests included Tr-City Dresses and Oswego Textile Co. Record for gambling, felonious assault.

24. Bartolo Guccia, - probable member of the Barbara family or at the least an

associate of the family. Operated a fish business in Endicott, N.Y. Arrest record back to 1916 including possession of a revolver, breaking and entering, bootlegging and murder.

25. Joseph Ida - boss of Philly. Salesman for DeAngelis Buick Agency, New Brunswick. Minor criminal record. He retired shortly after the mess of Apalachin.

26. James La Duca - capo in the Magaddino family, related by marriage to Magaddino. Earnings from hotels, entertainment, soft drink distribution, taxicabs and labour unions. One arrest for conspiracy to obstruct justice.

27. Samuel Laguttuta - member of the Magaddino family. Arrest record back to 1933 for arson, concealed weapon possession and murder. Painting contractor.

28. Louis Larasso - capo in the New Jersey family then lead by Phil Amari. Became under boss to Nick Delmore when he took over for Amari in 1957. Operated Sinclair Service Station, Elizabeth, N.J. Other money came from construction and labour unions. One charge on criminal record for obstruction of justice. He was killed in the 1990s.

29. Carmine Lombardozi - capo in the Gambino family. Earned from coin machines, construction and real estate, stocks and securities, trucking, waterfront and labour unions. Owned Monte Marine Co. Brooklyn and Carbal Trading Co. Criminal record dating back to 1929-homicide, rape, unlawful entry and conspiracy to obstruct justice.

30. Antonio Magaddino - capo in the Magaddino family and brother of boss Stefano Magaddino. Arrest record in Sicily from 1916 to 1929 including murder, robbery and rape. Vice President of Magaddino Memorial Chapel, Niagra Falls.

31. * Joseph Magliocco - under boss of the Joseph Profaci family which is now the Colombo family. Money came from beverage distribution, import-export, laundries, olive oil and cheese and labour unions. Record back to 1928 included carrying concealed weapon..

32. Frank Majuri - under boss in the New Jersey family of Phil Amari. Demoted down to capo when Amari retired later in 1957 and was replaced by Nick Delmore. Promoted back up later to under boss in the regime of Sam DeCavalcante in the 60s after Delmore died. Money came from construction and union labour. Record back to 1935, bookmaking, conspiracy to obstruct justice, parole violation.

33. Rosario Mancuso - member of Barbara or Magaddino family. Earned from prize fighting, construction, restaurants and bars, labour unions. President Nuform Concrete Co. Utica. Criminal record dating to 1920 for burglary, robbery, assault with intent to kill.

34. Patsy Mancuso. Brother of Rosario

35. Gabriel Mannarino - capo in the Barbara family. Recording back to 1933 for gambling, liquor laws, obstruction of justice. Operated Ken Iron and Steel Company in New Kensington. Interests in night clubs in Miami Beach and New Kensington.

36. Michael Miranda - capo in the Genovese family. Earned from auto agencies, coin machines, horses and tracks, jewellery and furs and union labour. Record dating back to 1915 for murder, disorderly conduct, vagrancy and conspiring to obstruct justice.

37. Patsy Monachino - member of Barbara or Magaddino family. No criminal record held in the U.S.A. Interest in Super Beverage Co. Auburn, N.Y.

38. Sam Monachino- member of Barbara or Magaddino family. No criminal record in U.S.A. Commercial interests same as brother above.

39. John Montana - under boss in the Magaddino family, demoted after Apalachin.

Owned Van Dyke Taxi Co and Frontier Liquor Co. in Buffalo. No criminal record prior to Apalachin.

40. Dominick Olivetto – a member of the New Jersey family. Business interests included Forrest Products Co. Runnemede, N.J. Vogue Manufacturing Co. Vineland, N.J. and Quality Liquor Co. Camden, N.J. Record back to 1937 included larceny, gambling and bootlegging.

41. John Ormento - capo in the Luchese family. Not too long after Apalachin, he got yet another narcotics conviction and spent the rest of his life in prison. Legitimate business included chemicals, garment industry, trucking and labour unions. Arrest record back to 1937-drugs.

42. James Osticco - capo in the Barbara family. Would take over leadership in 1980. Real name Vincenzo Sticco. Transportation manager Wm. Medico Industries, Pittson. Owner Ann Lee Frocks & Connie Frocks, Pittson. Pa. Record dating back to 1931 for prohibition violations.

43. * Joseph Profaci - long time boss of his own family until his death in 1962. Family is now called the Colombo family. Very wealthy. Money came from olive oil imports, construction, import-export, and union labour. Record dating back to 1928 for murder, tax evasion. Also, had a criminal record in Sicily.

44. Vincent Rao - consigliere in the Luchese family. Earned from construction, garment industry, real estate, bars and labour unions. Owned RAO Realty. Rao Parking Lot E116th St. N.Y. Vin-Sons Paints, the Bronx. Record back to 1919 for grand larceny, homicide, possession of firearm.

45. Armand Rava - member of the Gambino family. Was murdered not too long after Apalachin because he was an ally of the slain Albert Anastasia. Owned New Corners Restaurant, Brooklyn. Record going back to 1929 for extortion, policy, boot-legging, vagrancy and narcotics.

46. Joseph Riccobono - consigliere in the Gambino family. Generated wealth from the garment industry and jewellery and furs. Owned Christine Dresses and Toni-Bell Dresses, Brooklyn. Record back to 1930 for concealed weapon, conspiracy and extortion.

47. Anthony Riela - capo in the Bonanno family, active into the 1980s. Owned Airport and Newmarker Motels in Newark. Record from 1955 conspiracy, permitting prostitution and obstruction of justice. Suspect in 2 murders in Rockford, Illinois in 1944.

48. Joseph Rosato - member of the Luchese family. Money came from S&R trucking co. Record dating back to 1928 included homicide, disorderly conduct. Married to Thomas Luchese's sister, Rosalie, and apparently representing him at the meeting.

49. Louis Santos (Santos Trafficante) - boss of the Tampa family. Interests in Columbia Restaurant, Nebraska, bars in Tampa and gambling interests in San Souci Hotel, Havana, Cuba during Batista regime. Criminal record dating back to 1946 included briber, bolita running, and conspiracy.

50. Giovanni Scalish - boss of the Cleveland family. Wealth came from coin machines and labour unions. Owned Buck-eye Cigarette Vending Co. Also, interest in nightclubs in Las Vegas and Newport

Kentucky. Record back to 1930 for burglary, robbery and conspiracy to obstruct justice.

51. Angelo Sciandra - capo in the Barbara family. Earned from coal companies, entertainment, garment industry and trucking. Co-owned Ann-Lee Frocks in Pittston and various apparel factories in Pennsylvania and New York. No criminal record at this time in the U.S.A.

52. Patsy Sciortino - member of Barbara or Magaddino family. Minor criminal record. Operated Diana Bleach Co. Auburn, N.Y.

53. Simone Scozzari - under boss in the LA family. Operated the Venetian Club in Los Angeles. Large real estate holdings. Arrest record included bookmaking.

54. Salvatore Tornabe - member of the Profaci (now Colombo) family, died December 30, 1957.

55. Patsy Turrigiano - member of Barbara or Magaddino family. Record dating back to 1928 included larceny, assault, prohibition laws, conspiracy to obstruct justice. Owned a grocery store in Endicott.

56. Costenza Valente - probable boss of the Rochester family. It's debatable whether Rochester was an independent family or simply a part of the larger Buffalo family. Money came from produce and markets, restaurants and bars. Owned Valenti Bros Wholesale Produce, Rochester, N.Y. No criminal history in U.S.A.

57. Frank Valente - probable member of the Pittsburgh family. Capo under John La Rocca. Brother of Costenza. Owned Valenti's Restaurant in Rochester, N.Y. Record back to 1933 including counterfeiting, extortion, assault and battery and murder. Considered a hit man for the mob.

58. Emanuel Zicari - member of the Barbara family. One arrest in 1930 for counterfeiting. Employed by Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co, Endicott, N.Y.

59. Frank Zito - Boss of the Springfield, Illinois family. Earned from coin machines and olive oil and cheese, also taverns. Record dating back to 1931 for murder and Federal Liquor Law violations.

Probable attendees included:

60. Some clothes of Buffalo boss Stefano Magaddino were found in a car "stashed" in a barn at Barbara's a day or two after November 14th, 1957.

61. Detroit boss Joe Zerilli used his license to rent a car in Binghamton shortly after the fiasco.

62. Pittsburgh boss John La Rocca was registered at the Arlington Hotel in Binghamton, but he was never caught.

63. San Francisco boss James Lanza was registered in a motel in the area, but he was not caught.

64. Kansas City boss Nick Civella and...

65. ...soldier Joe Filardo were tentatively identified as the two men who placed a phone call in a local business to call a cab after the police bust. In fact, it's more than likely that the soldier, Filardo, was actually the boss at this time. FBI files revealed years later that Joe was representing Kansas City and had taken Civella along to introduce him to the other mob chiefs.

66. Neil Migliore, then a soldier in the Luchese family, was allegedly involved in a traffic accident in Binghamton the day after the

fiasco. The speculation was that he came to pick up...

67. ...Tommy Luchese, the boss, who was never caught (logic says he would have attended).

68. One of Barbara's housekeepers tentatively identified Carmine Galante, Bonanno's new under boss, as being one of several men who were still at Barbara's a day after the blow out.

69. Carmine Tramunti's business card was found in the woods. Tramunti was part of the Luchese crime family.

70. William Medico- Pittson based member of Barbara's crime family.

71. Louis Pagnotti -Member of the Pittsburgh Family.

72. Joseph Xavier Cerrito. Los Gatos CA. recorded attending meeting with James J. Lanza representing organization from San Francisco area. Operated Lincoln-Mercury dealership in Los Gatos, California.

73. Joseph 'Sox' Lanza, the man who controlled the Fulton Fish Market in New York for the Genovese family, had booked a room at the Hotel Casey, in Scranton, 50 miles south of Apalachin.

Many other mobsters, including the Chicago delegation, were on their way to Barbara's and were lucky by arriving late and were able to avoid the fiasco. Estimates on the total number who may have actually been at the farmhouse, range up to at least 100. In this other group were most likely:

74. John Vitale representing the St. Louis Family

75. Louis Fratto. Capo from Chicago in charge of the Des Moines faction.

76. Frank Garofalo. Joe Bonanno's underboss

77. Gaspare Di Gregorio. A capo in Joe Bonanno's family.

78. Joe Biondo. Anastasia/Gambino family under boss.

79. Salvatore Giancana. Boss of Chicago

80. Frank Ferraro. Capo in Chicago Syndicate.

81. Joe Zerilli. Boss of Detroit.

82. Anthony Giacalone. Capo in this family.

83. Frank Balistrieri. Under boss of Milwaukee.

84. Joe Zammuto. Rockford, Illinois under boss.

85. Charles Montano. Under boss of Cleveland.

86. Joe Campisis. Under boss of Dallas family.

87. Vincenzo Colleti. Underboss of Denver family.

88. Luigi Greco. Underboss of Montreal family.

89. Giuseppe Cotroni. Capo in Montreal family.

90. Joe Marcello. Brother of Carlos, representing the Louisiana/New Orleans family.

91. Giuseppe Settacase. Capo of Agrigento family, Sicily.

Representing the Sicilian Mafia. Don Settacase was mentor to the most powerful and wealthy Sicilian Clans in the Agrigento province and Sicilian La Cosa Nostra, the Siculiana-Caruana-Cuntrera Family and the Cattolica Eraclea-Rizzuto Family, who would become superpowers in the global narcotics and money laundering trade and rule mafia empires. After the Apalachin Summit, both the Canadian and Sicilian La Cosa Nostra were heard talking on R.C.M.P. and FBI wiretaps about how embarrassed the American La Cosa Nostra looked to their peers for the screw up at Apalachin.

92. Alfred Angelicola - New Jersey area La Cosa Nostra member

was registered at a local motel with other known Mafiosi.

93. Philip Buccola - Former New England Family Boss based in Boston, Mass. from the mid 1920s until he retired and returned to Sicily in 1954. Buccola was regarded as a senior mafioso and counsellor who continued to make frequent trips to the United States to confer with various bosses. According to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (F.B.N.) Buccola was directly involved with American and Sicilian mafiosi regarding joint narcotics operations between Italy and North America and was observed arriving in Boston approximately two weeks prior to the Apalachin meeting. He was not one of the bosses detained in Apalachin, but the F.B.N. speculate that Buccola's reason for travelling to the United States at this time was to confer with the various American mafia bosses attending the Apalachin meeting. According to their files, two weeks before the mob meeting took place, the FBN, while bugging his phone, discovered about Apalachin, and agents of the bureau tipped off Sergeant Crosswel about what was about to take place. This was never confirmed by the state police officer.

94. [Meyer Lansky](#) was not present at Apalachin. It is believed that he and Joseph Stacher declined to go, but were invited to discuss the state of casino operations in Las Vegas and Cuba, since they were two of the operation's investors and overseers.

Since the most important and powerful Jewish National Syndicate Bosses such as

Abner Zwillman, Philip Kastel and Morris Dalitz, along with Lansky and Stacher (who were all present at the 1946 "Havana Conference" in Cuba) were not present for this summit, it seems reasonable to assume that the Apalachin Summit was strictly a Cosa Nostra meeting, of no importance to the other National Crime Syndicate Bosses, concerning national rules, policies or joint operations.



Joe Biondo, Paul Castellano and Carmine Lombardozzi at the time of the meeting.

- Back to [Thom L. Jones' Mob Corner](#) on Gangsters Inc.
- Check out the latest news on organized crime and the Mafia at our [news section](#)
- Check out our [social media channels](#)
- [About Gangsters Inc.](#)

Copyright © Thom L. Jones & Gangsters Inc.

☐ [accardo](#), [anastasia](#), [apalachin](#), [barbara](#), [boss](#), [chicago](#), [colombo](#), [costello](#), [family](#), [genovese](#)

E-mail me when people leave their comments – [Follow](#)

You need to be a member of Gangsters Inc. - [www.gangstersinc.org](#) to add comments!

Comments



[Will Black](#) · January 10, 2018 19:47

I didn't see any mention of Frank Sheeran, Russ "McGee" Buffalino's right hand guy.
Frank Sheeran claims he was the one & only gunman that "kissed" Crazy Joey Gallo at Umberto's Restaurant.
Check out the book "I Heard You Paint Houses" by Charles Brandt.
You may need to update some of your stories.
Just sayin'...
Will Black



[Don Carlo](#) · August 12, 2012 16:04

Sorry, not Joe Biondo



[Don Carlo](#) · August 12, 2012 16:04

Agreed. Incidentally, the guy on the near side of the car is Joseph "Staten Island Joe" Riccobono, not Joe Gallo.



[Ernie Noye](#) · July 24, 2012 9:30

Great, informative article.



ON THIS DAY ▾

FAMILIES ▾

DEATHS ▾

MOB SERIES ▾

QUOTES ▾

LISTS ▾

POPULAR ▾

QUIZ

FEATURED POSTS

THE REAL TRUTH BEHIND APALACHIN & THE TOP HOODLUM PROGRAM



DAVID BREAKSPEAR | 2 YEARS AGO

SHARE



The feted meeting at the estate of Bufalino crime family boss Joseph Barbara is considered to be the event that finally triggered J Edgar Hoover and his agents into action. What became known as **the Apalachin meeting** took place on the 14th November 1957 in the rural town of Apalachin in the county of Tioga, New York. However, concerning the implied importance of Apalachin what damage was done to the Mafia?

The '**Top Hoodlum Program**' suggested by some to have been created after Apalachin was formed and launched several years before. It was officially launched on the 25th of August 1953. The FBI themselves state,

"We immediately checked the names taken by Crosswell. We had information in our files on 53 of the 60 mobsters; forty had criminal records. Crosswell's discovery led us to intensify our interest in these figures (not begin it, as some have speculated) and to arrest mobsters who violated federal law. In part because of Apalachin, we realized that local and regional crime lords were conspiring and began to adjust our strategy accordingly." (FBI, 2007)

The '**Top Hoodlum Program**' was also not the first time the FBI tried to map the Mafia landscape. In the FBI Chicago office, in 1946, the first nationwide intelligence-gathering program was launched. The **General Investigative Intelligence Program** gathered information on, among others, individual Mafiosi. Those who as a consequence of being at Apalachin and were charged and found guilty of an offence, virtually to the last man, had their convictions quashed at subsequent appeals.

Some say **Lucky Luciano**, **Frank Costello** and **Meyer Lansky** conspired to use Apalachin to set **Vito Genovese** up. One reason given is that staunch supporters of the three were either not invited or didn't attend. **But why would they risk it?**

In 1932 special agent B. E. Sackett of the Chicago FBI wrote an internal article on "organized crime conditions" in Chicago. In the article agent Sackett wrote about how Chicago agents through informants and other contacts had built an extensive library of intelligence on over "three hundred of the notorious criminals and members of their gangs", with the FBI later commenting "the picture of the underworld would grow in the coming years and yield significant results for the young Bureau and its partners" sharing a few examples as they did so.

Two of which were as follows:

"In August 1933, we prepared a detailed analysis of organized criminals and the various ways law enforcement had succeeded in stopping them. We outlined more than a hundred "rackets" in Chicago that extorted money from electric sign companies, "candy jobbers," dental labs, and others. This analysis helped paint a picture of the threat for all of law enforcement.

When John Dillinger was on the run for a violent string of bank robberies, we put pressure on the many connections he and his gang had to all levels of the underworld—precisely because we had mapped out these connections. With the extensive cooperation of many police forces, this allowed us to track his movements and ultimately generated the leads that led to his death in a shootout outside a Chicago theater in July 1934." (FBI, 2007)



John Dillinger Oil Painting

The Chicago office was at the forefront of fighting organised crime, however, it was a request from the New York office in 1953 that would lead to the creation of the Top Hoodlum Program in August.

"In 1953, the New York office—facing rising mobster activity—specifically asked to open intelligence files on 30 top hoodlums in the city to get a general picture of their activities and to keep an eye out for violations of federal law. On August 25th of that year, we made it an official national "Top Hoodlum Program," asking all field offices to gather

information on mobsters in their territories and to report it regularly to Washington so we'd have a centralized collection of intelligence on racketeers." (FBI, 2007)

In records I received as part of a freedom of information request, reference is made to the '**Top Hoodlum Program**' concerning Vito Genovese who was also the subject of the **General Investigative Intelligence Program** launched by the Chicago office in 1946. All in a memo to the director of the FBI, J Edgar Hoover dated the 23rd November 1953.

No doubt Hoover had his reasons for publicly denying the Mafia whilst being fully briefed on their activities around the nation, ones he has probably taken to his grave and we will never know.

Although no mention is made of the Mafia, Hoover certainly knew of Vito, as the following pair of images from Oct/Nov 1944 show (even if he couldn't spell his name right).

However, as the following image shows four years after the above situation Hoover had information on several interesting individuals, including Vito (with his name spelt correctly this time).

I have found that the events at Apalachin created more questions than it provided answers. The 'Outfit', especially in 57, had control of Chicago. **Sam Giancana** is said to have offered Chicago as the place to have such a meet and very much had the 'I told you so' attitude following the events at Barbara's estate. So, why was Giancana's sensible suggestion turned down? Especially, when the events of 1956 and the arrest of **Carmin Galante** et al would have or should have placed a red flag on Apalachin. I believe that the FBI was well aware in advance of the upcoming meeting on that fateful day and Sgt Croswell's story is just that, a story.

Sam Giancana

At around 10.00 pm on the evening of October 18th, 1956, Carmine Galante was stopped by a New York state trooper for speeding. In the car, which was owned by and registered to Anthony Calendrillo, were Galante, Frank Garofalo and one other. Galante gave the trooper a license that belonged to Joseph Di Palermo and when he couldn't give the correct date of birth Galante was arrested and taken to the local Binghamton police station where he was positively identified as Carmine Galante and charged with 3 offences: speeding, unlicensed operator and unauthorized use of another's license.

Carmine Galante

Shortly after Galante's arrest, Joe Lanzini the owner of a company called **Abco Vending Machine Company** sent West New York Police Captain Chris Gleitsman to Binghamton in an attempt to get "one of his salesmen out of jail". Gleitsman had admitted this in a 115-page testimony given to the **New Jersey Law Enforcement Council's** inquiry which had been running for six years and was investigating activities of racketeers. It was during this inquiry that the bribery attempt by two West New York police officers was uncovered. One of whom was Chris Gleitsman, his accomplice was Sergeant Peter J. Policastro. They had driven down to Binghamton and offered a bribe of \$1,000 to a New York state trooper to keep Galante out of jail. The state trooper was none other than Sergeant Edgar Croswell. Croswell refused the bribe and the two officers were arrested. However, the buck didn't stop with Gleitsman and Policastro.

On October 22nd, the FBI received information that Galante, Garofalo and others were in Binghamton to meet with Joseph Barbara. Further investigations revealed that Barbara had made reservations for five men at the Arlington Motel in Binghamton for the 18th October. The FBI report describes Barbara as "he is a man with a lengthy criminal record, including an arrest for homicide, and is known to control all of the area racketeers in this vicinity and to have wide-spread gangland connections" The report went on to say:

That is certainly some "speculating and conjecturing". I could be wrong in suggesting it was more a case of the FBI being told, or at the least overhearing what took place?

Galante, who had just under \$2,000 in cash, was arraigned, pled not guilty and released on \$600 bail (\$200 for each charge) to return to court at 7:00 pm on October 25th. On November 9th 1956 with former Mayor of Binghamton Donald W. Kramer representing Galante

he received 30 days in Broome County Jail for unlicensed driving, \$100 fine for speeding and a \$50 fine for using an unauthorised driving license.

Chairman of the **New Jersey Law Enforcement Council** William F. Horan ordered an investigation "into the political pressures sought on behalf of Galante". On January 11th 1958 the New York World Telegram and Sun reported that Assembly majority leader and New York legislator Joseph Carlino approached two of his colleagues, Assemblymen Daniel S. Dickinson, Jr. and William F. Passannante to intercede in "**Mafia thug and reputed murderer**" Galante's case. Dickinson, after checking Galante's criminal record had turned it down, Passannante, had spoken to Dickinson after he (Dickinson) had turned the case down and warned his colleague (Passannante) about Galante's record. Passannante declared to reporters in an exclusive interview with the New York American Journal that he received a phone call from a lawyer whose name he couldn't recall asking him to represent Galante who had been "arrested by State Police at Binghamton on traffic charges". Passannante then called Dickinson telling reporters "Mr Dickinson told me he knew about the situation and the man involved and didn't want the case". When pressed on what else he did with the case Passannante replied, "after I got into the case, I became aware of his record and advised him to plead guilty".

The inquiry also heard testimony from the owner of the car Galante was driving on the 18th October, Anthony Calendrillo who told the committee that he knew Galante but only by his first name, he then told them the first names of others that hung about the Abco Vending Machine Company, which was part-owned by Galante, Charlie, Doc, Joe, Johnny and Mike.

I mentioned before that the buck didn't stop with Gleitsman and Policastro. It was discovered that Abco had a direct line into the West New York Police Headquarters. West New York Police and Fire commissioner Ernest J. Modarelli appeared before the inquiry on October 21st, 1957 and denied at the time, under oath, that he had anything to do with Galante's case or sending Gleitsman to Binghamton.

Over the weekend of 11th /12th, January 1958 the New Jersey Law Enforcement Council released their report on the bribery attempt to the press. The January 13th, 1958 edition of the New York World Telegram and Sun reported: "In the report released to the press over the weekend, the LEC said the safety of the people of West New York is in the hands of officials 'unfit' to hold high office."

"The report adds that the conduct of West New York Police Commissioner Ernest J. Modarelli and Detective Captain Chris Gleitsman 'strongly suggests' that their relationship with the criminal element may go much deeper than intercession and attempted bribery on behalf of an ex-convict."

The report concluded that Sgt. Peter J. Policastro did not participate in the attempted bribery and had merely driven Gleitsman to Binghamton.

All of this took place over what was ostensibly three traffic offences. Whatever the original reasons to keep Galante out of jail the plan certainly backfired. It would also appear that the media were only informed of the attempted bribery after the committee had been wrapped up. Was there a media blackout for some reason? Police Commissioner Modarelli appeared before the committee on October 21st, 1957. Yet, the meeting at Apalachin on November 14th, 1957 still went ahead and where the non-arrest of one particular person along with future events and behaviour in my mind creates a suspicion difficult to shake off. But that's another story.

References

FBI (2007)

https://archives.fbi.gov/archives/news/stories/2007/august/mobintel2_080907 . Accessed 26/03/2020.

Sources

<https://vault.fbi.gov/>

TAGS : **FEATURED**

[< PREVIOUS ARTICLE](#)**“MY THING” – TALES OF A REFORMED GANGSTER, HOSTED BY GUNNERA. LINDBLOOM**[NEXT ARTICLE >](#)**A CANADIAN AFFAIR: HOW THE RIZZUTO CRIME FAMILY WAS BORN: PART ONE****David Breakspear**

I'm a former prisoner with a passion for the history of organised crime. You can read about my own experiences on my blog Journey of a reformed man on Wordpress.

YOU MIGHT ALSO LIKE